OOK AUCTION. OF ABOUT

OF ABOUT

OF WORTH

H & HARRISON.

ENGLISH BOOKS! Publishing Houses of LONDOR, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN, balleries of Art, Birds of America, is of Europe (cost £105), acient Armors.

Doc. 22, at 10 o'clock,

2. Deficilistic in the Mayieter's Theatre,
the Mayieter's Theatre,
the uncular, afternoon and eventue,
the uncular are sold. BOOKAUCTION ADISON-ST., COLLECTION OF

and 24, at 10 and 2 o'clock, BUTTERS & CO. S' AND GENTS'

LD JEWELRY, AY PRESENTS

ad Elegant Assortment s' Gold Jewelry, of every style, tons, Studs, and Pins, olid Gold Chains,

ning, Afternoon, and Evening, A. Butters & Co., BAST MADISON-ST. L, WILLIAMS & CO.,

ant Trade Sale NITURE

AY GOODS

ld Furniture. Suits of Every Style.

Top Chamber Sets.

and Rockers. on Tables, 6, 8, and 10 feet. and Bureaus. Wardrobes, Book-cases, Parlor and -Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Hair and P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. EAT CLOSING-OUT

MCNAMARA & CO.,

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1874.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

HOLIDAY GOODS. **FURS** GREAT REDUCTIONS

radies and Gents looking for

To close the season we will of

RICH VASES.

DECORATED CHINA, SILVERWARE, &c.

BOWEN

262 & 264 WABASH-AV.

Avilude, 50c; Society, 50c; Portrait Authors, 50c; Court, 50c; Snap, 25c; Object Lessons, 25c; Totem, 25c. All first-class amusing and instructive GAMES. For ale by all Booksellers and Toy Dealers; also, at whole-ale and retail, and sent by mail, postage paid upon re-directories by

last long, to the end they may be in some sort immortal, and may frequently refresh the memory of the receiver." -- Fuller.

We offer the choicest and largest collection of the masterpieces of Literature -- of what Ruskin

THE GOOD BOOKS OF TO-DAY AND THE GOOD ONES OF ALL TIME."

varied BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

Of all sorts and prices, for young THIS MORNING,

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.

117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Silver Bridal Gifts.

The Gorham Company

Dinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity only. Those desirous of obtaining articles of Solid Silver, bearing the Gorbam Sterling Stamp (Lion, Anchor, and the lotter G), which is a pestive guarantee of purity, may do so through the leading Jewelers of this city upon terms as favorable as if obtained from the Gorham Com-

FINE GROCERIES. I OFFER AT LOW PRICES

Malaga Grapes,
Chocolato Mignionettes,
Dehesa Raisins,
Zante Currants,
Citron,
Orange Peel, Prunes,
Zante Currants,
Citron,
Lemon Peel,
Apricots Glacies,
Apricots Glacies,
Paper Shell Almonds,
Filberts,
Winter Nollis Pears,
Easter Buerce Pears,
Chestnuts,
Apples,
Chemon Shell Almonds,
Chemon Shell Almonds,
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Chemon She

146 EAST MADISON-ST., C. TATUM Wine Merchant.

CHROMOS AT COST

Fine assortment of S. S. Gift Books, &c., at the Bible and Publication Society, No. 61 Washingtonst., up stairs, over Miller's Jewelry

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Testimonial from our Chicago

Teachers who have used them. The undersigned, having for many years used and thoroughly tested the Upright Pianos manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have recommended them to their friends and pupils, and now feel it almost a duty to publicly express their opinion regarding their undeniable superiority.

Prominent among the points of excellence of this form of Steinway Piano, is its exceptional durability and capacity for long standing in tune; its power of resisting the severest trials and atmospheric changes, its superlative perfection in richness, power, purity, and depth of tone, which, combined with its sympathetic and singing quality, have not hitherto been attained in a parlor piano.

As an instrument for the drawing-room or parlor, we unhesitatingly declare the Steinway Upright to be the most desirable of all Pianos, and confidently predict that, owing to its unquestionable advantages, it will ere long supersede all others.

CARL WOLFSOHN, D. N. HOOD, I. V. FLAGLER, W. S. B. MATHEWS. H. CLARENCE EDDY. EUGENIE DE ROODE-RICE, C. H. BRITTAN. H. R. PALMER.

Sold in Chicago only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

GO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY

For the best and cheapent Cabinet Organ in Chicago Price, \$56 and upward. Wholesale and Retail. NICH-OLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st. Open till noon Christmas Day. A BRAND-NEW AND ELEGANT

\$675 Pianoforte, FOR SALE AT \$260. Residence, 545 Michigan-av

AUCTION SALES. SALE

OIL PAINTINGS.

THIS MORNING, THIS MORNING,

AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST.,

WHAT IS BETTER FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT Oil Painting.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL? This (Thursday) Morning, Dec. 24, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

108 EAST MADISON-ST. BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. LANGGUTH, Optician.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 199 STATE-ST., cor. Adams.

GUNTHER'S CANDIES. Celebrated throughout the Union. Expressed to all parts to 60 cents a pound (i pound and upwards). Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ELEGANT PRESENTS. OPERA-GLASSES, Spectacles, Microscopes, Barometers, Magic Lanterns Etc., Etc. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building. FINANCIAL.

\$10,000

To loan on inside property, in sums to suit. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

GWYNNE & DAY Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York. (ESTABLISHED 1854.) We receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on belances. We buy and sell on commission Railroad Stocks, Boads, Gold, etc., either for cash or on time. We make advances to our customors, or earry stocks on margins for long or short periods.

OYSTERS. CHRISTMAS OYSTERS. CHOICE OYSTERS, by the Can, Keg or Quart, and a variety of Salt Water Fish, at CURTIS'.

No. 18 South Clark-st.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

In Entirely New and Recherche

CAMEOS, CORALS, ONYXES, PEARLS, FRENCH CLOCKS, GOLD CANES, OPERA GLASSES, ELGIN WATCHES, GENEVA WATCHES BEAUTIFUL PLATED TEA SETS, EPERGNES, COLOGNE and CHILDREN'S SETS.

LARGEST STOCK OF

Diamond Ear-Rings

GILES, BRO.

We will offer extraordinary inducements in

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods,

HAMILTON, 99 STATE-ST.

JEWELER,

Has the Most Elegant Store and Most Complete Stock of Jewelry in the City.

Open Every Evening until after Christmas.

A consignment of magnificent Cloaks, embracing over Two Hundred of the handsomest Garments that ever left Paris, received too late for the wholesale trade, are now offered to the public at retail, Especially for the Holidays,

COMMISSION AGENT, 242 East Madison-st., Chicago.

CUTLERY.

WASHINGTON.

This Is by No Means a Roman Holiday

Which Our Congress Has Treated Itself to.

It Is a Thoroughly Republican Institution.

One, too, That the Country Can Well Afford.

It Gives Opportunity for a Discussion

of the Senate Finance Bill. That Measure to Be Consid-

ered in the House on Jan. 7. The Pacific Mail Investigation Will

Be Continued in New The Tax on Tea and Coffee to

Whisky to Remain. Poland and Ward Likely to Support

Brooks.

Be Restored, That on

The Rock Island Bridge, Etc.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE. Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—The session of the House to-day indicated that the new Finance bill will not be so easily passed in the latter body as it was in the Senate. Senator Sherman and other leading Senators appeared on the floor of the House early in the morning and held an extended conference with prominent Representatives. The result of this conference was, that it was decided that Horace Maynard, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, should move the immediate passage of the Senato bill. The fact that the Civil-Rights bill practically controls the Speaker's table seems to

tically controls the Speaker's table seems to

HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED

at this conference. Horace Maynard, who is
notably unskilled in parliamentary tactics, very
nearly brought the House, by his motion, to a
final disposition of the Civil-Rights bill, and
without the knowledge of the members. Speaker Blance, seeing the position into which the
House, by a slip, was unwittingly likely to be
brought, suggested that such a motion would
lose the Civil-Rights bill its advantageons position on the Speaker's table, and would nose the civil-rights bill its advantageous posi-tion on the Speaker's table, and would send it to a committee where it would probably never again see daylight. The Democrats, who had been quick to see the results of Maynard's motion, were some-what discomfitted when they observed that the House was certain to heed the warning, and Bock of Kentucky, gave aversain to this sen-House was certain to heed the warning, and Beck, of Kentucky, gave expression to this sentiment by saying that the Democrats in no event intended to permit that bill to pass before March 4. The unfortunate motion of Mr. Maynard having been withdrawn, a succession of filbustering motions ensued. They proceeded for the most part from the Democratic side, but were encouraged on the Republican side by repsentatives of the extremes of both schools of finance. It soon became apparent that the bill

sentatives of the extremes of both schools of finance. It soon became apparent that the bill could not be passed to DAY, and after two hours of wrangling it was finally unanimously agreed to set the bill for consideration Jan. 7, 1875.

The absence of so large a number of Republicans from the House gave the Democrats an especial advantage in their fillibustering movements, as it permitted them to make repeated demands for roll calls to discover the presence of a quorum. If the absent members had paid more attention to legislation and less to Christmas pleasures, it is just possible that the vexed finance question might have been disposed of in the House to-day.

the House to-day.

THE DRIFT OF TALK

among the Representatives shows that the most serious opposition to the Senate Finance bill will be made by the most advanced bard money-men. Gen. Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, who is the typical Representative of the class who are for the immediate resumption of coin-payment at any cost, gave notice that he could not vote for the bill to-day, and plainly intimated that he would not on any day. Some of the opposite class, represented by Merriam, of New York, are inclined to oppose the bill. They urge that the certain result will be contraction, and that the FREE-BANKING PROVISIONS ARE DELUSIVE

certain result will be contraction, and that the FREE-BANKING PROVISIONS ABE DELUSIVE in that, in view of the prospective decrease in the premium of the United States bonds consequent upon coin resumption, bankers will not be inclined to buy bonds at the present high rates for the sake of the small profits on circulation. Many who will vote for the bill object to the free-banking provision, and claim that it will be practically inoperative unless provision is made for a new bond.

for a new bond.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE MUCH DISTURBED

at their Senate record on the bill, as they now
see that it will not be difficult to show that the
votes were not against specie-payment. The
general impression, however, is that the bill
will pass after the holidays.

will pass after the holidays.

Be it emacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similiar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such aliver coins through the mints, Sub-Treasuries, public depositories, and post-offices of the United States, and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of Sec. 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-sixth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That Sec. 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of the National Banking associations, be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to the aggregate limit; and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of National-Bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed; and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of National-Bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the lat day of January, A. D. 1379, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States notes in on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasuer of the United States, in the City of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any su

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The Pacific Mail investigation is to be transferred to New York City. A strong sub-committee, consisting of Kasson, Niblack, Beck, and Burchard, has been directed to sit in New York, with full powers One of the first objects there will be to discover the person to whom the \$500,000 check was paid. the person to whom the conjunction and the story of the St. Paul Dispatch about Bill King. The officers of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks will be summoned. It is not unlikely that the home bankers of King will be sub-

king's evidence
has already been taken. It was part of the mysterious testimony transmitted from the last Congress. In it King positively denied all connection with the Pacific Mail affair, and said that he spoke to only one member of Congress, and that in jest, and that member voted against the subsidy. If the check passed through the Park and Metropolitan Banks, its passage was irregular. The original check is here, and bears the payment stamp of no bank, which would not have been the case if it passed either of those banks, unless it was paid in a very irregular way. Bufus Hatch, of the Pacific Mail Company, who has the check here, doubts the payment through those banks. He says it was part of the Harriet & Noyes transaction. Richard Parsons was to have testified to-day, but was called home by death in his family. He will testify that his only connection was as an attorney. KING'S EVIDENCE

his private secretary.

DUTIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune vass of the Finance Committees of both Houses shows that the passage of the bill restoring the that consequently there is little prospect of any that the restoration of the tea and coffe tax will without changing the whisky tax. It is the desire of both Finance Committees not to change the whisky tax if sufficient revenue can be secured by other means. The Little Tariff bill, which will doubtless pass, will slightly increase the revenue.

CHANGES MADE BY THE REVISION.
Senator Thurman is another authority that important changes have been made in the Tariff-laws by the revision of the statutes. He says that he has proofs of eleven important changes.

THE PINCHBACK ELEPHANT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. then a quorum. The resolution does not propose to alter the existing status of Pinchback before the Senate, except in the special fact of the direct recognition of the Kellogg Government. The cause of Pinchback had already been refused to the Elections Committee on the prime facile graduatists and a part of the sum of the prime facile graduatists and a part of the sum of the prime facile graduatists and a part of the sum of the prime facile graduatists. mittee on the prima facie credentials, and a par-tial investigation has been had of the charge of

tial investigation has been had of the charge of the corruption against him.

THE THEE SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEES for the investigation of Southern affairs will leave for the South this week. The Alabama Committee was appointed to-day, and consists of Coburn, of Indiana; Albright, and Cannon, of Illnois; Buckner, of Missouri; and Luttrell, of California. It is notably weak on the Democrat-te side.

report in favor of Brooks, while other members of the Committee will support the validity of the present State Government.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House an important communication relating to the Rock Island Rail-oad bridge. It appears that in the appropriaon bill of last year \$23,400 were appropriated for repairs of the bridge and machinery, of which one-half was to be paid by the Chicago & Rock one-half was to be paid by the Chicago & Rock Island Road. This appropriation was the result of a misunderstanding of the estimates, which called for \$13,400 for repairs and machinery, and \$10,000 for the care and preservation of the bridge. No appropriation was made for the latter purpose. The consequence is that there is danger of the destruction of the floor-beams of both decks of the bridge by rot, the replacing of which would be very difficult and expensive, and would necessitate a disuse of the bridge for several weeks. An immediate appropriation to prevent this disaster is desired.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

SOME REMINISCENCES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—There was an echo of the old story about the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in the report which was made to the House this afternoon of the Freedmen's branch of the Adjutant-General's office. The payment of claims through the Post-Office Department has proven very advantageous, and resulted in a saving to the Government and to the claimant. Every precaution has been exercised in guarding against imposition by pretended

GUILTY PARTIES HAVE BEEN CONVICTED by the courts and imprisoned. Since July 1, 1872, in paying to claimants the amount of \$1,088,742, four attempts at fraud have proved successful. In two of the cases the guilty par-ties have been apprehended and imprisoned. In one case the responsibility of the Adjutant Gen-eral's office is not involved, the payment having been made through the Anoitor's office, which was imposed upon by the missing and defective records of the late Freedmen's Bureau.

NUMBER 124.

NOTES AND NEWS. CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Senators have discovered that the word "white" has been omitted in the Naturalization act. These Senators have always opposed the removal of this word, as it was a bar to the admission of

this word, as it was a bar to the admission of Chinese coolies, while there was a different stature authorizing the admission of others of African or Indian origin.

THE INDIAN LAND PROBLEM.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that Indians are not the owners of the fee of their reservations, and may not cut and sell the timber because it is part of the treaty, gives the Indian Bureau much anxiety. A communication on that subject was received in the House this afternoon, in which remedial legislation is desired. The point is made that if this is to be the law, the Indians will be deprived of their chief source of revenue, and of one

of the means of their advancement in civilization.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Augustus W. Bradford and John S. Linthicum, Appraisers of Merchandise at Baltimore; James R. Beckwith, United States Attorney for Louisiana; N. C. McAfee, United States Attorney for Northerr Alabama; Levi Hubbell, United States Attorney for Eastern Wisconsin; Joshua B. Hill, United States Marshal for Eastern North Carolina; A. J. Vickers, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Western District of Kanesas; Francis H. Goodwin, United States Marshal for Arizona. Postmasters—Samuel E. Hoge, California, Mo.; J. H. Lloyd, Liberty, Mo.; M. W. Stafford, Murphysburg, Mo.; James F. Agie, Fsyette, Mo.; R. A. Caldwell, Fsyetteville, Ark.; John S. Houston, Clarksville, Ark.; James B. Guthrie, Paris, Tenn.; J. A. Hudson, Saginaw, Mich.; James A. Ellis, Evanston, Wyo.; J. M. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Joseph Baird, Warsaw, Ill.; John W. Anghe, Frankfort, Ind.; J. S. Rhodes, Jefferson, Ia.; Z. A. Wellman, Cherokee, Ia.; C. P. Archibald, Trinidad, Col.; M. McLauty, Chatfield, Minn.; J. Pickert, St. Clarles, Minn.; S. V. Sherwood, Brainerd, Minn.

The regular record of Congressional proceeding be found on the Size Fage.

The Great Bore Finally Turned Over to the Commonwealth of Massachu-

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 23.—The Hoosac Tunnel

1873.
Interest on advancements under resolve of 1873.
Deducted on account of railroad track through the tunnel not laid.
Deduction on central drain east (not completed). 31,620.18 32,031,00 4,515.00 7,896.00 507.00

..\$4,138,253.18 Total.... Leaving a balance due of.. which was settled by a warrant on Tuesday. Added to this is the \$27,115.47 allowed on the bill for extras, and also paid on Tuesday.

FIRES.

of Loewnthal Bros., Nos. 61 and 63 South Jef-

ferson street. The services of the Fire Department were not required. The burglar escaped without obtaining any plunder.

An overheated stove on the second floor of No. 1123 Indiana avenue, a two-story frama building, owned by Mrs. Cook and occupied by Mrs. Martha Cummings, caused a fire which damaged the structure to the extent of \$500, and the furniture \$200. The property is fully insured. The alarm was given from Box 65.

The burning out of a chimney caused the alarm from Box 344 at 5:30 o'clock last evening.

AT ST. LOUIS.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23.—An unusually disas trous fire broke out in the extensive tobacco factory of Wise & Soudheimer, No. 806 North Main street, about 6 o'clock this evening, and, before it could be got under control, the entire stock, valued at \$25,000 to \$30,000, and machinery at \$10,000, were consumed. The building, which was owned by the Boyce & Harvey estate, is damaged about \$20,000. Insurance—Wise & Soudheimer, \$40,000; Putnam & Co.'s not yet ascertained. The loss on building is covered in St. Louis companies. The adjoining building, occupied as a machine shop by Smith, Boggs & Co., large manufacturers of engines and heavy machinery of various kinds, was crushed by the falling walls of the tobacco factory, and the stock, machinery, and building damaged about \$5,000. Insured. Main street, about 6 o'clock this evening, and,

AT CLINTON, O.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Aknon, O., Dec. 23.—A fire occurred at mid night Tuesday at Clinton, Summit County, destroying eight buildings in the business portion

MAY I MARA & Do., Austions

be sold. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. P. GORE & CU., sday, Dec. 23,

Slippers, Rubbers, &c. ime, well-assorted goods, in 's, Misses' and Children's 30 a.m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., & and 70 Wabash-av. Dec. 24, at 9:30 o'c'k,

d Top Tables.

Should not fail to visit

VOLUME 28.

STRYKER'S, 231 West Madison-st.

FINE GOODS.

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY

PRICES REASONABLE AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS. HOLIDAY SEAL SACQUES, SEAL FURS MINK FURS ERMINE FURS

CHILDREN'S FURS At Manufacturers' Prices for Thirty Days, at EDDY. HARVEY &

LYNX FURS.

CARTER'S 239 & 241 Madison-st. No. 545 Michigan-av.

Buy a Useful Christmas Present GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE FURS. Mink, Seal, Lynx, French Seal, Marten, Astrachan. Very Attractive Prices---\$5, \$7, \$10,

\$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, or \$40 a Set.

THEY MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

All warranted first-class, having been made up ex FRENCH SEAL SACQUES only \$25. Open evenings during this week. Private Residence, 545 Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-si

NOTICE.

State and Washington-sts.. Beg to announce that their Store will remain open Thursday Evening, Dec. 24, for the convenience of those who may not have

chases for the Holidays.

completed their pur-

FURNISHING GOODS. LADIES,

And Gentlemen in search of Holiday Presents will find the largest and most elegant variety of the following goods, viz.: Silk Pocket Hdkfs. and Mufflers, of the rarest French and English designs; Linen Cambric, Hemstitched, and Embroidered laitial Hdkfs., from medium to finest imported; Silk Neckwear, in quantity, variety and attractiveness never approached by any house; Dent's and other popular makes of Gloves, lined and unlined; Gold Bosom Studs, of richest patterns; Silk Umbrellas, of best manufacture. All at prices not equaled, at

67 & 69 Washington-st. ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT

fer our large stock of

At a great reduction from former prices.

& KENT

PRESENTS

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Menroe-st.

"When thou makest presents, let them be such things as will

As well as all the beautiful and

SILVERSMITHS. ESTABLISHED 1831. No. 1 Bond-st., N. Y. Rich Bridal Gifts --- Testimonial Pieces --- Family Silver --- Forks and Spoons --- Services for Tea,

CHROMOS. Bibles at Wholesale Prices!

Store. It will pay to come up. Open evenings. C. R. BLACKALL, Depositary.

DIAMONDS, STERLING SILVER and

EVER IN CHICAGO.

& CO., 266 and 268 WABASH-AV.

&c., &c. ROWE & CO.,

61 WASHINGTON-ST.,

CLOAKS. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

At prices ranging from 10 to 35 Dollars each, being less than one-half their actual value, by JOHN W. SIELY,

Useful Presents.

Spencer Cutlery,

less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistant with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A SUB-COMMITTEE GOING TO NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARSONS' PLUM.

Richard C. Parsons. Representative from Ohio, is said to have prepared a statement to be made to the Ways and Means Committee, showing his connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. At the time of the passage of the subsidy Parsons was Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, but his statement will, it is understood, show that he received \$3,500 from Irwin, the Pacific Mail agent here, who now stands in contempt of the Ways and Means Committee, and \$11,500 from Mr. Stockwell. President of the Company, making in all \$15,000 received by Parsons for assisting in the subsidy.

[To the Associated Press.]

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Richard B. Irwin is ill this evening with nervous prostration, and confined to his bed. Orders have been given by his physicians to admit no persons excepting his private secretary.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE TEA AND COFFEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23 .- A careful cantax upon tea and coffee is very probable, and increase in the tax on whisky. It is expected provide for all necessary additional revenue,

SOUTHERN GRIEVANCES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The resolution of Senator Morton, providing for the recognition of the Kellogg Government by recognizing the Boston, Mass., Dec. 23.—The Hoosac validity of Pinchback's credentials, does not has at last passed into the hands of the State, seem to have been the result of caucus action. It is known that the caucus had not voted upon the subject before the meeting of the caucus day. The total amount allowed for extra work this morning, and it is certain that there was not is \$27,155.47, and \$43,289.02 was disallowed.

California. It is notably weak on the Democratic side.

The Southern Republicans held a meeting this evening to consider a plan which will enable these Committees to arrive most speedily at the facts. The Southern Republicans have been quite exacting thus far this session, and their frequent caucuses have not favorably impressed the Northern Republicans.

It is not certain that the New Orleans Committee will visit Coushatta.

110 the Associated Press.

THE ARKANSAS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The argument before the Arkansas Investigating Committee was concluded to-day. The indications are that Representatives Poland and Ward, of Illinois, will report in fevor of Brooks, while other members

AN APPROPRIATION NEEDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

claimants. In a few cases

records of the late Freedmen's Bureau.

MESPLACED RECORDS.

There have been received since the date of the last report a quantity of reports of a miscellaneous caracter pertaining to the States of Kentucky and Louisiana. They were recovered in December, 1873, from the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, where they had remained directed to the late Commissioner since April, 1872.

Since the last report it has come to the knowl-

edge of the Adjutant-General's office that, II April, 1872, an estimate was made by the late Bureau for \$13,800 for completing the records, and having them put in a proper condition, and this fact is important in connection with the misapplication of more than \$36,00 from the appropriation made to conduct the work of the Bureau for the fiscal year, embracing from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872. The misappropriation was made soon after July 1, 1871, and, aside from its establishment by the official record, the Third Auditor decided, Feb. 12, 1874, that the confusion and incompleteness resulted from the misapplication, in consequence of which another appropriation was deemed necessary.

from the misapplication, in consequence of which another appropriation was deemed necessary.

[76 the Associated Press.]

WASHINOTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—A communication from the Freedmen's Bureau branch of the War Department says that since the last report no new features have been introduced. Coutinued success has marked the working and perfection of the regulations originally established for the conduct of the work under the Adjutant-General's office. With a view of facilitating and prosecuting parties attempting the fraudulent procurement from the disbursing officers of the Freedman's branch of funds in their hands for the payment of bounties, etc., to colored exsolders, or their heirs, a request has been made by the Secretary of War that the Attorney-General instruct the proper officers to bring the guitty parties to speedy justice. The Attorney-General replies that he has given proper instructions for that purpose.

tions for that purpose.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—The California

Sentors Schurz and Fenton.

Senators Schurz and Fenton sail to-day that they had voted for the Finance hill yesterday, not because they liked its provisions, but to strengthen the Republican party in the country.

to the Legislature, asking whether they may not be equitably considered and granted: 1. Excess of actual over assumed measurement of risk, \$21,977.50. 2. Damage and loss from the great storm of October 1869, \$16,000—including consideration for the heavy loss sustained through being deprived of railroad connection with the east end, and the interest calculations are only approximate, as the date to which they are to be brought up are not yet ascertained. 3. Loss of interest since the 1st of September, 1874, \$18,000. 4. Remission of all interest on advances from drawback, \$25,000. A total of \$82,977.50, which, added to the \$43,289.06 disallowed on the bill of extras, makes \$126,266.56 as the total amount which the Shanleys will ask the Legislature to allow them. The gross amount of the contract was \$4,594.268, and the amounts previously paid are as follows:

1N CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 512 at 8:30 o'clock last evening was caused by a thief, who attempted to blow a safe in the rag and old iron warehouse ferson street. The services of the Fire Depart-

of the town; among them, one dwelling-house.
Loss about \$29,000; partially insured. An engine was sent from Caral. Fulton County, but arrived too fate to save the property. Supposed to be work of an incendiary.

They Give the Republicans One Majority in the House of Representatives.

Four Conservative and Two Republican Congressmen Elected.

The Conservatives Enter a Formal Protest Against the Decision.

THE RETURNING BOARD'S REPORT. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The Sub-Committee appointed by the Conservative and Democratic party to witness the canvassing and compiling of the returns by the Returning Board, to-day promulgated the returns of the election held Nov. 2 for Congressmen, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, certifying under oath that the statements and compilations were compiled by them from sworn duplicate returns in their possession, and have been by them compared with the duplicates in possession of said Board, and corrected thereby, and correspond to the compilation and canvass, poll by poll, and parish by parish, made by Board, and therefore certify and declare the following were duly and lawfully elected; Pour Conservative and two Republican Connen; the election of Moncure, State Treasurer, by 4,851 majority; and the election of seventy-one Conservative and thirty-seven Republicans to the Legislature. Carroll Parish is excluded from the count of the Returning The Conservative Committee withdrew to-day

The Conservative Committee withdrew to-day from the Board because of its arbitrary ruling. Mr. Arroy also withdrew, and will give his reasons to-morrow for his withdrawal.

The Board to-day canvassed the returns of Iberia and Terre Bonne Parish. Poll 1, which gave 308 Conservative and 54 Republican votes, was thrown out, counting in a Republican in place of a Democrat. In Terre Bonne Parish, polls 3, 8, 10, and 11, giving 526 Compromise and 383 Republican votes, were thrown out, counting

polis 3, 8, 10, and 11, giving 525 Compromise and 383 Republican votes, were thrown out, counting in two straightout Republicans in place of the Compromise caudidates, and defeating Goode for the Senate. The returns, as compiled by the Board to date, give the Conservatives 46 and the Republicans 47 members of the House—one majority for the Republicans. The Conservatives are descented and the Republicans. ves are despondent, and the Republicans jubilit, over the result.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROTEST.

The following is the text of the protest entered by the Conservative Committee, which the Board allowed to be filed, but refused to hear

"The undersigned Committee, on behalf of the Conservative Democratic party of the State of Louisiana, beg leave to present the following final protest against the action of the Board in refusing to decide upon and promulgate the returns from the parishes of the value Possier, Assension Assumption

Board in refusing to decide upon and promulgate the returns from the parishes of [Avoyelles, Bossier, Ascension, Assumption, Carroll, Concordia, Natchitoches, Réd River, and St. Tammary, and the contemplated reference of the same to the Legislature. The protest here exhaustively reiterates in forcible terms the grounds wherein the Board failed to perform its duty in relation to these parishes (heretofore published), and says the action of this Board therefore in so referring contested cases, as intimated by them, to the Legislature would be unwarranted by law and by the unprecedented, shameful, and disgraceful proceedings of the Lynch-Bovee Board. Nor has the illegal action of the Board then confined to the improper contraction. by law and shameful, and disgraceful proceedings.

Lynch-Bovee Goard. Nor has the illegal action of the Board heep confined to the improper consideration of stolects in the manner of its procedure, but its decisions seem to be guided by no other will than party interest. In the case of the Parish of De Soto, the Board decided not to receive and canvass duplicate. Its ual returns, I died by law with the left of the District Court, as it would seen for life very purpose of supplying the loss of Registration when it was established that the latter had being fraudulently made away with by a dishonest Supervisor of Registration. In the case of the King, and extended the hospitalities and he down of the city during his stay. His of Carroll, while fraudulent and forged returns were rejected so far as they concerned Republican candidates, they were concerned Republican candidates, they were concerned Republican candidates they were concerned Republican candidates. They were not the first the Independent Troop of cavalry was drawn up in line to receive the distinguished guest. Headed by a detachment of mounted police and the cavalry, the procession proceeded. candidates. In the case of Avoyeles the Board went outside of the returns to canvass, and allow a round majority of 150 in favor of the Republican candidates, basing their action on cattering and desired the return of the retu restimates and conjectures. In the case of Natchitoches, Assumption, St. Tammany Red River, and other parishes, returns from polls invariably and largely Conservative have been rejected on insufficient exparte testimony, contradictory in its nature, so as to give Republican majorities in parishes unquestionably Conservative. In most of these cases the Republicans have been allowed to interpolate evidence after the testimony was closed, so as not to allow of its rebuttal, and evidence filed by the Conservative Committee has been abstracted or purposely mislaid so as not to be before the Board in its deliberations. In all of these deliberations the Board seems to have been guided by no fixed rule of right, but has varied its action so as to promote Republican interests and defeat Conservative majorities, involving itself in a mass of contradiction, and orposing rulings which offer no clew to its comprehension save the steadfast devotion to the outpose of returning Republicars, whether they have been elected or not. Not a single protest filed by this Committee has been sustained, although it is notorious, and established by irrefutable testimony, that in many of the parishes of the State the United States army, under the direction of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was used on election day to intimidate Conservative voters and drive them from the polls. The Committee now think it, their duty to leclare that they are reluctantly drawn to the conclusion that this Board is a court of elections, for such it is under the decision of the Supreme Court, has entered into a corrupt and revolutionary conspiracy with the present usursing Governor of the State, to overlarn the duly-elected General Assembly of the State and to substitute therefor one of its own creation and manufacture. For these reasons this Committee feel now compelled to withdraw from further participation in the coverile and mates and conjectures. In the case of oches, Assumption, St. Tamman

state and to substitute therefor one of its own reation and manufacture. For these reasons this Committee feel now compelled to withdraw from further participation in the councils and deliberations of this Board. In doing so this Committee deems it to be the sacred duty of the people of this State to solemuly protest against the decision of the Board as revolutionary in affect, if not in its design, of overturning the legally elegated. To conclude the contraction of the contraction o people of this State to solemuly protest against the decision of the Board as revolutionary in affect, if not in its design, of overturning the legally-elected Legislature of the people by surrendering to a partisan minority of persons voted for the power of deciding who shall compose the majority. The responsibility for such a step, striking at the roots of our form of government, as it does, is a grave one, and such usurpation has always reacted in a terrible manner wherever it has been adopted in America, and this Committee trusts that its gravity has been well weighed by your body, as it alone bears it, as this Committee can share no just of the burden by either continuing its connection with your body, when lending a seeming acquiescence by its continued presence. Having arhansted by this final protest, as a last means of resistance to this revolutionary decision, as we regard it, the Committee now retires, leaving the responsibility where it belongs to complete its duty by surrendering its trust to the constituency whom it represents, and placing before the people of the State and Union in its proper light the action of the Board and this Committee for them to pass on, as a political court of last recort to judge the cause of Louisiaua and decide the question and decree the consequences thereof.

(Signed.)

F. C. Seachane, W. R. Whitzaker, C. Cayanacii.

C. CAVANACH.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The winter in Utah thus far has been unusually mild, and mining is undisturbed by snow. The Vianden Art Union drawing took place yes

terday at Milwaukee. The winning numbers will be published to-day in the Milwaukee papers. The Fish Commissioners of Michigan went to Grayling yesterday to place in the Au Sable River 48,000 salmon brought from California. The finnies are sixty days old.

The Hon. George Jerome, Secretary of the Michigan State Fish Commission, arrived at East Sagmaw on Tuesday night with 48,000 salmon from California, which are to be placed in An Sable River. The fish are 60 days old, and during the long journey from the Pacific slope only three

The Michigan Board of State Commiss

for the locating and building of an additional Asylum for the Insane have appointed C. I Wells as Superintendent, and also Secretary of the Board, to receive an annual compensation of \$2,500, which has met the approval of the Gov-

The Fond du Lac Bible Society, now in session. The Fond du Lac Bible Society, low in essend, has elected the following officers: President, John S. McDonald; Vice-President, G. W. Sexmith; Secretary, J. H. Hauser; Treasurer, J. C. Huber; Executive Committee, M. D. Moore, James Bass, V. C. Pettibone, C. A. Rider, Prof. Hutchins, Frank Parsons, Henry Altpass, John Weber, and Dr. Patthern. Weber, and Dr. Patchen.

The new Board of Trade of Wansau, Wis., has The new Board of Trade of wansau, wis., has at length organized, with the following officers: The Hon. D. L. Plumer, President; August Kickbusch, Vice-President; J. A. Jones, Secretary: Conrad Althen, Treasurer; D. L. Plumer, Aug Kickbusch, J. A. Jones, Conrad Althen, James McCrossen, M. Duffy, and R. E. Parcher, Direct-

McCrossen, M. Duffy, and R. E. Parcher, Directors, for the ensuing year.

The ladies of Racine, Wis., churches have organized committees of relief for the winter, as follows: Racine College—Mrs. Falk, Mrs. Franklin. Baptist Chrech—Mrs. G. Q. Erskine, Mrs. C. H. Fountain, Mrs. J. A. Beaugrand, Miss Maria Humphrey. St. Luke's Church—Mrs. May, Mrs. Hurlbut, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Charles Fountain. Presbyterian Church—Miss E. B. Porter, Miss N. Andrews, Mrs. Dr. Tillapaugh, Mrs. C. A. Weed, Mrs. N. Upham, Mrs. H. G. Wilhams. Congregational Church—Mrs. S. H. Sage, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. K. Adams, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. J. K. Sherman, Mrs. L. F. Parker, Mrs. Schmid

RELIGIOUS REFORMERS.

Catholic Protest Against the Religious Exercises in Vogac at the Wisconsin State Reform School. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—The question of the liberty of the Catholic clergy to officiate in State institutions has long been agitating the people of this State, -under the surface. The matter now comes up for public consideration in the following circular-letter of the Bishop:
EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18, 1874.

gious service in that institution is Protestant, which oth Catholic and Protestant boys are obliged to at end. When we consider that the Catholic boys there onfined number about 130, we think it our duty to rotest against this outrage against the freedom of re-gious profession and worship. Theiosed you will find two petitions; one to be signed revery priest, and the other by some of the most cominent numbers of the racidly When every priest, and the other by some of the most ominent members of the parish. When signed, case send them immediately to the Very Rev. M.

Kundig, V. G., Milwaukee, Wis, John M. Hert, Bishop of Milwaukee, M. Kundig, Secretary. The Superintendent of the Reform School has stated his views in the following letter:

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 16, 1874.—The Rev. Thou loan: Your favor of blank date, making inqui te., is duly received.

In reply, I will say: We hold religious service on

ss and danger of death, I will only state what see curried during the time years of my administration weral Catholic boys have been sick and have ex-sested a wish to see a Catholic clergyman, and it ery instance their wishes have been cheerfully com-The usages of the past will be continued. All relig-

teachers are equally welcome to administer to the ual wants of our inmates. Very respectfully, S. D. HENDRICKSON, Superintendent, These letters are simply the early indications of a possible storm that has been brewing for years past in this State.

police and the cavalry, the procession proceeded up Courtland street to Broadway, thence to Fourteenth street, and along Fifth avenue to the hotel, where the King was received by Mayor Vance and a number of prominent city officials. The Mayor tendered the hospitalities of the city to the royal visitor. The King made a brief esponse, and His Majesty and suite retired to

The dinner was entirely private in its character, The dinner was entirely private in its character, only members of the Common Council partaking it with the King. Subsequently there was an informal reception, and a number of ladies were introduced. His Majesty was next serenaded by the Seventh Regiment Band, and made a brief address, retiring amid the cheers of the large throng. He will be given a sleightide through Central Park to-morrow, with the Normal School Progress with the School Progress w Park to-morrow, visit the Normal School, Produce, Cotton, and Stock Exchanges, and Chamber of Commerce. The Committee had arranged for the King to visit Booth's Theatre at night, but he preferred the Black Crook, and the programme was altered. gramme was altered.

THORNE--WHITESIDE,

Freeport, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 23 .- The social event of the season was the marriage this evening of Miss Ada Thorne and Mr. G. W. Whiteside, of this city. The wedding ceremony was performed in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, The Rev. F. P. Cleveland officiated, The church was packed with the friends of the bride and groom. At a later hour a reception was held at the pleasant residence of Mr. J. W. Snyder pleasant residence of Mr. J. W. Snyder. Prominent among those present were O. B. Bidwell and lady, J. F. Kleckner and lady, M. M. Mayer and lady, the Rev. F. P. Cleveland and lady, N. F. Taylor and lady, T. D. Wilcoxon and lady, George Ruston and lady, W. B. Thomas and lady, K. Sabgen and lady, Miss Gaddie Miller, J. DeWitt Congdon and lady, Miss Jonnie-Heard, Miss Lizzie Swentzill, Miss Stibgen, and Miss Nettie Williams. The bride's gifts were numerous and costly. The genial hospitalities of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder rendered the occasion one of much enjoyment to all.

CASUALTIES.

PRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CEDAR SPRINGS, Mich., Dec. 23.—A terrible ac cident occurred yesterday morning in the big pine woods, 9 miles west of here, at Briggs & Fox's lumbering camp, causing the death of Daniel Yerks, a resident of this city. The men were felling trees in gangs. Yerks and a companion were chopping a large pine tree, which on falling broke in two near the top. The limbs fell on Yerks' head, breaking his scull, neck, both arms, and one leg, and terribly mangling the body. He was 21 years old and unmarried.

THE "JAPAN" DISASTER. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- The following dispatch was received to-day by the Directors of the Pacitic Mail Company in relation to the loss of the steamer Japan :

Hong Kong, Dec. 22.—Drowned, Chief-cook Cusock. Missing, Engineer Bennett and Quar-termasters Hutton and Harris.

RAILWAY DISASTERS IN ENGLAND. London, Dec. 23 .- By a collision between rail way trains this morning at Blackburn, Lancashire, several persons were killed and injured.

A collision this morning on the railway at Dudley, Worcestershire, caused the severe wounding of many persons.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS DROWNED. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23 .- The bark Norge, from New York, Nov. 19, for this port, has arrived with two survivors of the crew of the bark Am-The latter foundered on a voyage from adelphia for Antwerp, and eighteen of her crew were drowned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Four laborers were killed last night by a bucket breaking while they were ascending a shaft at the new railroad tunnel at Bergen, N. J. LITTLE JOKERS

Their Amusement Is Too Often at the Public Expense.

The Laws Therefore Provide for Their Suppression.

Some of the Funny Fellows Who Have Lately Come to Grief.

AN APPRAORIATIVE CITY OFFICIAL. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23.—At a special meeting of the Fire Commissioners of this city, held last evening, the charges preferred against Chief Engineer Hill were read. They charge the Chief with a wilful neglect of his duty in certifying to the correctness of bills, when such was not the case; misapplying and appropriating city funds to his own use, mutilating the books of the Department for the purpose of concealing the amounts received for the sale of city goods acting as an agent for a private concern in selling hose; testifying falsely before the In nd receiving compensation therefor. Mr. Hill ad prepared no answer to the charges, but sked that the plaintiff put in its proof, when he ill) would engeavor to disprove the charges The Board went into seefect session, during which First-Assistant Chief Bennett and Third-Assistant Reibbeck were honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against them, and a resolution was adopted requesting Chief Hill to resign, his resignation to take effect Wednesday,

Dec. 23, at 12 m.
The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting this evening. A communication from Chief Engineer Hill was received, in which he states that, not being aware of any testimon; offered to sustain the charges brought agains him, he could not offer testimony to disprove them, and therefore declined to resign, as requested by the Board last evening. A resolu-tion was then adopted discharging Chief Hill for incompetency, and placing the Department in the hands of First Assistant Engineer Bonnett. it is thought that the Chief will refuse to abide by the decision of the Board, and will carry the

SENTENCE OF A MURDERESS COMMUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.
St. John, N. B., Dec. 23.—Angele Poulin, the Acadian murderess, who was to have been executed at Bathurst, Jan. 5, for the murder of her husband, Xavier Poulin, on Caraquette Island, has had her sentence commuted to imprison nent for life. Her sex and the influence of the lergy saved her, though impartial publi pinion declared her the more guilty of the two nurderers. Olivier Gallian, her paramour and partner in the murder, was hanged at Bathurst on the 29th of October. He died firmly, confessing his crime on the eve of execution, though he laid all his guilt on Mrs. Poake. When he last saw her she asked him if he bore her any ill-will for bringing him his death. He answered that God would se nat the laborers who were charged witing the gallows on which Gallian was to xecuted were hooted at and compelled to abar on their work, which the Sheriff and count licials had to complete with their own hands.

Mrs. Poulin still maintained her innocenand her ignorance, indeed, of the slaver of her husband after the execution. On the 27th of No-vember the child with which she was pregnant by her executed paramour was born, her ling having been deferred till after its birth.

CRIME IN KENTUCKY. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23.—Detectives to-day rrested James Curran, alias Jimmie Popes, and Joseph Nolan, alias Jim Scott, supposed to be noted bank thieves, who have operated ex ensively in New York, Chicago, and other cities. A special to the Courier-Journal gives an account of a fatal shooting-affray in Mercer County, Kentucky, yesterday, in which two men were killed and one mortally wounded. A quarrel sined and one mortally wounded. A quarter arose in the morning about a deg, in which Isaiah Gabhert shot a man named Daniels in the leg, inflicting a flosh wound. In the afternoon Joe Davenport, Town Constable, assambled a posse and went to arrest Gabhert. On the approach of the posse, Gabhert and a man named Herring fired at Davenport, but without effect. Davenport then struck Gabhert on the head with an iron shovel, and Herring, shot Davenport from shovel, and Herring shot Davenport through the body, killing him instantly. Gar-land Davenport, brother of the Constable, here interfered, and was shot and killed by Herring. The latter then escaped, and is supposed to have ome to Louisville. Gabhert's wound is mortal. at Laucaster, Ky., on Monday night, is said to have previously killed six men. The quarrel in this instance arose out of a controversy in re-

CONFESSION OF RAILROAD ROBBERS.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—Last week William Kingsbury, Jordan Ivey, Van Hatfield, Henry Wood, Carey Young, and Vincent Petty (all colored) were arrested at West Point, Miss, for the systematic robbery of the freight-cars of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. All of them are prominent colored men, Petty being the County Treasurer and Ivey an Alderman. Their mode of opurer and Ivey an Alderman. Their mode of operations was for one or two of the gang to force an entrance into the care while stopping at West Point, and to shut themselves in a car until the train had started, then to throw off the cotton, merchandise, etc., which was, gathered up by the others and taken to Ivey or Petty's stores, where the marks were destroyed and the goods or cotton sold. They have been operating for a long time, and it is supposed that their robberies amount to many thousand dollars. On being arrested Kingebury made a confession, which led to the arrest of the others, several of whom made full confessions on being arrested. Petty was arrested as an accessory, two bales of stolen cotton being found in his store. He gave bonds in \$500 to answer before the Grand Jury, 4

n \$800 to answer before the Grand Jury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—August Schall, a Menomonee Falls farmer, was brought to the Sheriff's office the morning frightfully beaten, and suffering so violently that he had to be taken to the County Hospital. His story was that he had stopped to water his horses at a saloon near the Wauwatosa cross-roads, when two roughs rushed out and beat him till he was senseless, probably mistaking him for some one else. The officers found the assault had been committed by Louis Gies and John Kepper, farmers of the neighborhood, who claim that Gies and Schall quarreled and fought over a pail. Kepper went to the assistance of Gies and compelled Schall to make off, and only acted self-defense. Schall may die.

A GANG OF BOY THIEVES BROKEN UP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Miss., Dec. 23.—The police have dis overed a gang of boy-thieves, who had torn down an abandoned slaughter-house, and with the materials constructed a shanty on the western edge of the city, where they had a stove, cooking utensils, beds, and blankets, and met nightly everal recent petty robberies in the upper part of the city have been traced to them. Three were arrested yesterday, and two, named George Schlief and Richard Smith, sentenced to the Reform School. The third, named John Preston, escaped through the help of his mother, having been permitted to go home to see his dying sister. Ten other boys were included in the gang, whose rotheries the past for weeks have whose robberies the past few weeks have amounted to hundreds of dollars.

CHARGED WITH PERFORMING AN ABORTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.—Dr. Roy, a young physician of this city, who came here two year ago from Canada, was arrested this evening or a charge of procuring au abortion on Jenny Williams, a mulatto girl. Failing to find bail, Roy was locked up, to be brought before the City Court to-morrow. The girl, who has been for some time under police surveillance, was dangerously sick at the time of the alleged crime, which was exposed by other women of her family to the County Attorney, who institutes proceedings. Roy is but little known outside of the French population of the city, but some surprise is felt at the accusation being made against him. made against him.

HORRIBLE ABORTION CASE. DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 23 .- A horrible case of Pembina. 30.06 -5 N. W., brisk Breck rigde 30.06 7 N. W., brisk Toledo. 29.84 34 S. W., brisk Yankton. 30.19 21 W., fresh. abortion and death occurred last week at Hampton, Franklin County. The victim was Mrs.

Ives, who consented to the operation, which was

performed by a drunken doctor and her husband, resulting in her death several hours after the operation was completed, or, rather, inflicted. Mrs. Ives came to sufficiently to know her terrible and the doctor again administered chloroform, and, when he found she was gasping for breath and driving, he graobed her in his arms and carried the lifeless body about the room, trying to restore life. There has been a preliminary examination, and Mr. Ives and the doctor have both been bound over for their appearance at the next term of the District Court.

PARDON SOUGHT FOR A NOTED FORGER. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The petition of the Gov ernor of Massachusetts for the pardon of Spence Petters, the forger, has been signed by the Presidents of the Stock Exchange, the Erie Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New York Central Railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the Fourth National Bank, and by nearly all the bankers in Wall street, as well as the officers of guers represent about \$100,000,000. Pett are to be made public after his case is decided.

AN ABSCONDING DEFAULTER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNFAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—Publicity in just given to the defalcation of B. F. Spafford, confidential bookkeeper of the Victor Sewing-Machine Company of this city. A defalcation of \$4,000 was discovered in August last, but Spafford has prevented disclosure by promises to make good the loss. He has now absconded. It is ascerteined that he has now absconded. It is ascerteined that he had been guilty of similar practices before it lilinois and elsewhere. He is assisted by his wife, a sewing-machine operator.

A PETTY THIEF KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chrougo Tribune.
GREENVILLE, O., Dec. 23.—On Monday nigh man by the name of Tunis Frank stole some lard from a man named Leville, living about 2 miles from here, and hid it in a corn-field. Last night the thief went to get it, when a party of men watching it tried to capture him. He fired on them, when a man named J. Weindbrecht shot him with a musket heavily loaded with shot, killing him instantly.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY. XENIA, O., Dec. 23 .- To-day the following per sons were sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary Augustus Wardworth, on a charge of burglary aded guilty, and sentenced to four years oses Williams, for stealing hogs, one year; Mizzard, for cutting with intent to kill, three

years.

To-day the jury rendered a verdict of man-slaughter against James Ward for killing Charles Benam lase spring.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS AT MILFORD, N. H. Boston, Dec. 23 .- There is much excitement Mafford, N. H., over an inquest upon the body of Mis. Major, who died enceinte under suspi ious circumstances. Her husband is suspected of naving caused her death, also of his children and having caused her death, also the shifted and a sister of his wife, who was also thought to have been enceute by him at the time of her death. The whole matter is being investigated.

SHOT BY HIS FEMALE CLIENT. San Francisco, Dec. 23.—Moses G. Cobb, a rominent member of the bar of this city, was to-day, and probably fatally wounded, by . Smyth, a client. Cause, business troubles At 5 o'clock Cobb was alive, but there was u of his recovery. It is believed that the CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 23 .- The jury in the aniels murder case, after being out forty-eight ars, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and prisoner was sentenced to the Pententiary r ten years.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—William Davis was abbed by Terry Files during a grog-shop affray t Believue vesterday, and his wounds are pro-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Prohibitionists in the First Connecticut District have nominated Dr. E. B. Lyon, of New itain for Congress.

A Janesville debating society has decided to e-elect Carpenter, and is now looking about for victim to make Governor next fall .- Fond du Lac Commomwealth. The Democratic programme, in New York,

which includes Jeremiah McGuire, of Chemung, for Speaker of the Legislature, also embraces

It is hardly worth while for a committee of the House to waste time listening to arguments a favor of granting further aid to the Northern acific Railroad. Jay Cooke & Co. have bad all be favors they deserve .- Hartford Courant. The Prohibitionists of New York have run

mad, and now declare their purpose to maintain a separate organization at all local elections. They can do the cause which they profess to support very much harm in that way, but what good they can hope to accomplish we are anable to discover.—Toledo Blade. "No more national aid to railroads: no more

"No more national aid to railroads; no more canal and railroad jobs," says the Boston Journal of Commerce in capitals. If the members of Congress are aware of the sentiment of the country they will not require this admonition to be made so prominent. The comment is universal except among lobybists: "No more aid to corporations; no more subsidies."—Portland (Mc.) Fress. The Hinois Legislature will meet at Spring-leid, Jan. 6. The temperance people are be-coming alarmed at the effort being made by whisky-dealers to secure a repeal of the temper-unce law, and are devising ways to defeat the ef-lort. Numerous and lengthy petitions will be

presented to that body, asking that the law in its present shape be retained. The members-elect from this district are classified as follows on a to to repeal; For repealing, one; against, e; doubtful, one. While there is no doubt at a serious effort will be made to repeal the v, we hardly think that it will carry.—Elgin .) Advocate. The Democrats of New Hampshire are very

The Democrats of New Hampsbire are very much divided concerning their nominee for Governor. Judge Roberts, Chief Justice Cushing, and the Hon. Warren F. Daniell, continue to be the leading names. The real contest in the Democratic ranks is on the railroad question, Judge Roberts being the choice of the Pearson wing (Anti-Consolidationists), while the railroad interests are endeavoring to unite upon some one who can defeat Roberts in the Convention. Every day makes it more certain that the Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, will be the nominee of the Republican Convention. A strenuous effort is making in some quarters to induce the Republicans to nominate Nathaniel White, of Concord, the Prohibition candidate, but thus far the movement has failed to gain many adherents in the Republican ranks. o gain many adherents in the Republican ranks

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23 .- For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, clear or clearing and colder weather will prevail, with brisk westerly or northwesterly winds, and rising barom-Er. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 23.
Time. Ear. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain Wither.

11:18 a, m, 2 2:00 p, m, 2 3:53 p, m, 2 9:00 p, m, 2 10:13 p, m, 2	1:18 a. m. 29.74 39 63 8 W., brisk. Cloud. 2:00 p. m. 29.73 88 71 W., brisk. Cloud. 3:33 p. m. 29.78 38 71 W., brisk. Fair. 2:00 p. m. 29.83 33 70 W., brisk. Cloud. 2:13 p. m. 29.84 82 90 W., brisk. Fair. Maximum thermometer. 39; minimum, 31. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CUICAGO, Dec. 23—10:18 p. m.									
Station.	Bare	The	Wand.	Rain	Weather.					
Cairo Cincinnati. Cheyenne Chicago Cleveland Davenport Denver Detroit Dutch Escanaba Ft, Garry Ft, Gibeon Keckuk Leavenw'th	50.02 30.00 29.84 29.75 -0.00 -0.12 29.75 29.71 29.53 30.06 30.38 30.06 30.24	39 21 32 35 30 21 33 17 30 -9 31 28 31	W. light. W. fresh. W. fresh. W. brisk. S. W. brisk S. genile. W. fresh. S. genile. W. fresh S. W. fresh S. W. fresh W. fresh W. fresh W. fresh W. fresh	.05	Cloudy, Clear, Fair, Cloudy, Clear, Fair, Cloudy, Cloudy, Cloudy, Cloudy, Clear, Clear					
Leavenw'th LaCrosse Marquette	29.79	24	W., fresh W., brisk W., brisk		Clear. Threat'n					

FOREIGN.

New Light Thrown on the Von Arnim Papers.

They Define Germany's Position on the Papal Succession.

An Answer to Gladstone's Pamphlet by Monsignore Capel.

GERMANY.

NO BELLIGERENT MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The German war-vessels Albatross and Nautilus have not been ordered to seek satisfaction from the Carlists on account of STILL IN PRISON.
LONDON, Dec. 24.—5:30 a. m.—A Berlin dis-

patch in the Post asserts that Herr Majunke, editor, and member of the Reichstag, whose re lease was announced a few days ago, is still in

prison.

THE POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The New Freie Pressentates that the documents read in the secret session of the Armin trial explained the policy of Gormany in regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Paus IX. one Pius IX.

FRANCE. ASSEMBLY INVESTIGATIONS.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Assembly has agreed to the report of the Committee recommending the ostponement of the decision on the validity of M. Burgoen's election in Nievre, pending the Parliamentary inquiry concerning the alleged Bonapartist Committee of Appeal. M. Rouher maintained the validity of the election, and again denied the existence of the illicit Committee of Appeal to the people. He said the Parliamentary inquiry was now proposed because judicial investigation had failed to find grounds the presecution. He declared that the national dind means to re-establish the Empire if it

GREAT BRITAIN.

CRITICISM ON GLADSTONE'S ANTI-PAPAL PAMPHLET.
[Herald Special.] London, Dec. 23.-Monsigner Capel has pubished a pamphlet in reference to Gladstone's 'explanation." He says Gladstone's pamphlet resembles Dr. Schulte's work on "The Power of the Pontiff," which enables Capet to use Mon-signor Fessler's answer, entitled "True and Faise Infallibility."

RUSSIA.

THE ASIATIC EXPEDITION. LONDON, Dec. 24 .- A special telegram from t. Petersburg to the Times savs the difficulties with the Turcoman tribes in Khiva have been settled. The Attrak Expedition has returned without fighting. The Turcomans voluntarily released thirty prisoners.

JIM FISK'S ESTATE.

suits of Creditors Dissatisfied with the Statement of the Executrix,

Nirs. Fisk. From the New York Tribune, Dec. 22. Letters testamentary were issued on Jan. 1, 872, by Surrogate Hutchings, to Mrs. Lucy D. lisk, the widow and executrix of James Fisk. Jr. On the 10th of the following July Mrs. lisk caused an inventory of the estate of her husband to be filed in the Surrogate's office From this inventory it appeared that e appraised value of the testator's es-te was \$907,243.61. On Aug. 2, 1872, se executrix issued a notice for creditors of the state to present their claims for settlement. he subsequently filed a statement to the effect t she had made sales and collections to the court of \$55,527.15, making a total value of nount of \$50,027.15, making a total varies of no estate, as then existing, of \$062,775.76. From the same statement it also appeared that the amounts paid by the executrix to creditors f the estate, with alleged losses sustained b r added to large sums for which suits ha en brought against the estate, aggregated the nount of \$1,104,080.62, leaving an apparent de-

the legatees, being dissatisfied with the state-nt of the executrix, on the ground that she ad made unwarranted and unauthorized pay. ments, had allowed improper claims, and had not used due diligence in collecting debts due the estate, objected to the statement (which was in the form of a report) being confirmed by the Surrogate, and an Auditor was appointed by the Surrogate to take testimony as to the mode in which the very distributed of the statement (which was in the form of a report) being confirmed by the Surrogate, and an Auditor was appointed by the Surrogate to take testimony as to the mode in which the average of the statement of the distance to Hennepin; and, at that point, the canal would come into the Mississippi above rapids, and consequence of the control of the control of the distance to Hennepin; and, at that point, the canal would come into the Mississippi above rapids, and consequence of the control of ch the evecutrix had discharged her

which the executivix had discharged her duties, and yesterday morning the case came on before the Auditor for a hearing.

The creditors represented were Mesers. John F. Cole, Benjamia W. Blanchard, W. & J. Sioan, Brocks Brothers, and the Misses Rosie C. Morse and Minuie F. Morse, both of whom were legatees under the will for an annuity of \$2,000 cach until marriage. Mr. William H. Morgan appeared for Mesers. Cole and Blanchard, and the executrix was represented by Mr. James M. Eall. Mr. Cole is creditor on a note given him for \$300 by Mr. Fisk, and he also claims \$2,800 for series. by Mr. Fisk, and he also claims \$2,800 for services rendered to Mr. Fisk, for whom he had

acted as private secretary and as manager of the Grand Opera-House. It was finally arranged to take an adjourn-ment, the creditors in the meantime to file writ-

An inspection of the statement of accounts an inspection of the statement of accounts made by the executrix shows that the watch-chain and jewelry of Mr. Fisk remaining in her possession are valued at \$5,000. Mr. Fisk's original interest of \$8,000 in the stallion Jay Gould is set down among the "lost" assets. A bill of James Irving for \$433.79 was paid by the executrix on Feb. 29, 1872, and in May, 1873, she has recorded a payment to Field & Shearman executivix on Feb. 29, 1872, and in May, 1873, she has recorded a payment to Field & Shearman, her husband's counsel, of \$20,000. Among the suita pending against the Fisk estate are three "Black Friday" cases brought by Albert Speyers to recover an aggregate amount of \$550,000, and two suits by Helen Josephine Mansfield, one to recover \$20,000 and the other \$35,000. The exceptive rectars in fact and present that she believed ecutrix recites in her statement that she believed these suits to be unfounded, and that the amount sued for cannot be recovered. Mr. Fisk left all his property to his wife, except \$100,000 worth of stock of the Narragansett Steamship Company to his sister. Mrs. Mary G. Hooker, and annuities of \$3,000 each to his father, James Fisk, and his mether, Loyac C. Fist, and cf \$2,000. Fisk, and his mother, Love C. Fisk, and of \$2,000 Fisk, and his mouse, to the Misses Morse.

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON "ENGLISH SOCIETY."

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 .- Will you kindly favor me by inserting in your valuable paper the following remarks? It is no wonder that the veracity of the Chicago Times' "special correspondents" should be so frequently questioned, for I hesitate not to say that a more contemptible article, or one more flagrantly false, was never written than the one upon "English Society" in the Times of the 16th inst. The description of the 'London party" composed of artists and literary men, to which he states he was an invited guest, is so obviously untrue as to be worth challenging. Everyone who is conversant with men and women of true genius know how simple and unaffected they are m speech and manner. A snob might use the idiotic drawl he charges them with, but no other. Fancy the Dowager Duchess of C— "dozing between the courses, and waking up with a start that shook the dishes upon the table." Our "special correspondent" must have been laboring under a terrible delusion, depend upon it, for, instead of during with the said "Dowager" of 200 pounds voirdupois," he has mistaken the cook for my ady. I have no doubt, that, in the kitchen, he has witnessed the scene so graphically described.

English girls are "pink-and-white simpletons, blonde-haired, blue-eyed ninnies," whose "intellectual resources are exhausted in ten minutes by a stop-watch." Our "special correspondent" cannot hide his spleen. The truthis, our pedantic illiterate American consin has not received. he attention from those English ignoramuses as position as "special correspondent" to the chicago Times entitled him to. Those "pink-and-white simpletons" are, from his own ver-sion, ladies accustomed to spend a portion of every year in traveling upon the Continent; con-sequently they belong to the higher and wealthier classes, where, as a matter of course, they would be far out of the reach of our "special correspondent." From childhood they have as correspondent." From childhood they have as inement; no pains or expense is spared in their raining; nothing is allowed to interfere with heir stated hours for study; yet these very

know anything as to Gladstone's career, and, as to Tyndall and Huxley, they are noted "hornd." I am glad to hear it. Perhaps they might have known more of Faraday, Brewster, and other great men, who were as eminent for their piety as for their intellectual powers. I can well understand the attitude assumed by our English young friends towards such an arrant, empry-headed coxcomb. If they were not particularly conversant with the writings of infidels, they were with good manners, and what constitutes a gentleman. If they are "pink-and-white simpletons," they are shrewd enough to repel impertinent intrusion. I rather think our "special correspondent" has no resources to exhaust, and they found it out; hence the reticence of the "innines."

I will not take up time and space by dwelling upon the residue of our "special correspondent" has no resources to exhaust, and they found it out; hence the reticence of the "innines."

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I will not take up time and space by dwelling upon the residue of our "special correspondent" has no resources to exhaust, and they found it out; hence the reticence of the "innines."

So William street, are also suffering from the diety known, but was supposed to be over 100 and a young child ded of a fever, from which deet ease and a young child ded of a fever, from which escaped and a young child ded of a fever, from which escaped and a young child ded of a fever, from which escaped and a young child ded of a fever, from which escaped and a young ch

non the residue of our "special correspond-ent's" observations, as they are as trivial as false. I have entered my protest against the more sweeping assertions, as an act of simple justice to a large number of Anglo-Americans, who cannot but feel indignant at such a display of dense ignorance, stupidity, and bigotry.

MR. BEECHER'S MORTGAGES.

The Preacher's House on the Heights Security for a \$15,000 Loan. From the New York Sun, Dec. 22.

The two mortgages, one for \$10,000 and the other for \$5,000, made in favor of the Brooklyn Savings Bank on the residence of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at 124 Columbia Heights, ere yesterday cancelled from the records of the Register's office in the King's County Court-House, and a new mortgage bond for \$15,000 in favor of the United States Trust Company was

left to be copied into the books.

The \$10,000 mortgage was entered in 1896, and in May, 1873, an additional \$5,000 was added to it, as Mr. Beecher testified, to pay the black-mailing demands of Moulton and Tilton, but as maining demands of Moulton and Thiton, but as those gentlemen aver, to support the Golden Age. It is a privilege that the Brooklyn Savings Bank reserves making loans that it may call them in a year or at will. The bank officers for some reason not made known, determined to call in the loan made to Mr. Beecher, and sent him such a notice, and negotiations were at once opened with the United State Trust Concess. opened with the United States Trust Company. Mr. J. A. Johnson, of No. 24 Exchange place, searched the title of Mr. Beecher's property and advised the loan.

Mr. Beecher's bold signature is at the end of

Mr. Beecher's bold signature is at the smaller-the mortgage, and beneath it is the smaller-written name of Eunice W. Beecher, his wife. It has just come to the surface that the mort-gage made by Mr. Beecher on his house in May, 1873, to pay the \$5,000, was never signed by his wife, and that she did not know of its existence until she read the mortgage paper in the Eun intil she read the mortgage paper in the Sun ast summer. The bond bore Mr. Beecher's signature, and the record of the Register's of nature, and the record of the Register's office has Mrs. Beecher's name affixed to it, but the chief searcher of the office told a reporter last night positively that Mrs. Beecher did not sign the paper. Hence the allegations of Mr. Beech-er's accusers, that he told a falsehood to his wife to procure her signature to the mortgage for the money he said he wished to pay for Tilton's si-lence, goes for naught, in the development that neither her consent nor her name was given to

r. Hosea Webster, the President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, said last evening that it as at the request of Mr. Beecher's counsel that the mortgage was taken up, and that yesterday morning he signed the satisfaction papers. He said that the Cashier had transacted the busiess, and that personally he did not advise any f the officers to call in the mortgage, as he fel: that it was on good property.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CLINTON, Ia., Dec. 21.-I saw a very sensiole article in your newspaper of the 19th inst. on the subject of the Henneyin Canal. While not approving of the General Government going to a general system of internal improvements, -for they are, as a general thing, only an excuse for robbing the nation of twice or thrice their cost, to be divided between a lot of political bummers, -vet, if Congress should make an appropriation to build the Hennepin Canal, Rock Island is certainly not the most appropriate place to terminate the canal; for, being situated at the foot of the rapids of the Mississippi River, 99-100ths of the freight that would or ought to go through the canal must pass up and down those rapids, which are so dangerous and expensive to get over by boats that there is not a steamboat— anything sinister or malevolent about its expression. owner on the Mississippi River but would rather run his boat over 80 miles of the river in any owner on the ansassappi fiver but would rather run his boat over 80 miles of the river in any other place than over those rapids. Consequently, if the canal is to be built at the cost of the nation, it should be built where it would do the greatest good to the greatest number, and that would be from the mouth of the Meredosia, just south of Albany III, where there is almost just south of Albany III, where there is almost just south of Albany III, where there is almost. s and expensive part of the river to 9: 10 of all the freight that would ever go through the canal if built. And, also, it would do away with the necessity, in a great measure, of having a feeder from the Rock River at Dixon, robbing the water-power on the Rock River of a large part of the water necessary to divise its machinart of the water necessary to drive its machin

Should the canal be built to Rock Island, it Should the canal be built to Rock Island, it would be of no practical benefit to any part of the country, except Rock Island. III., and Davenport, Ia., as, for all up-river freights from Chicago and the Eas, it would be much cheaper to ship by the way of Pulton, III., over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and tranship at that point, than to ship by way of Rock Island by canal. Therefore, we certainly must expect of our Representatives that they will well and thoroughly examine these routes before appropriating the public money for the benefit of a small portion of the community, who have already been fed on the public pap pretty weil.

ready been fed on the public pap pretty weil GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Col. McClure is still negotiating for the purhase of the Philadelphia Age. John Allen, of Pierpont Manor, Jefferson County, N. Y., has just been elected Justice of the Peace by the Republicans for the thirteenth term of four years each. Squire Allen is S2 years of are

Gov. Peck will call an extra session of the Vermont Legislature to convene about the middle of January, to determine whether the State will make an appropriation for rebuilding the Reform School recently burned.

Thus pleasantly and prettily does the Arizona Miner refer to a Territorial contemporary: "The Bummer will be attended to in due season, despite our repugnance to bandying words with such a filthy, cowardly, low, drunken, brutal oleomargarine-producing beast."

Clevelanders will be glad to learn, through our special dispatches from Washington, that the prospects of the breakwater appropriation are favorable. The Government Engineer estimates the cost of the breakwater at \$1,250,000, and there is reason to believe that Congress will provide for the commencement of the work upon it next season.—Gieveland Leader. O. L. Brown, inventor of Brown's type-setting machinery, died, on Friday night, in Maiden, Mass., at the residence of his brother after four weeks' illness of softening of the brain. He has given twelve intense years to his invention, but did not live to see the success or receive the honor that may follow from his work.

A report is going the rounds that Gen. H. H. Heath, formerly editor, and we believe the founder, of the Northwest newspaper of this city, had died recently at Lima, Peru. This is a mistake. It was a brother of the General's, as we are reliably informed, who died in Peru. The General is keeping a house of entertainment in Colorado, and has not been in Peru.—Pubuque Times.

Mrs. Anna R. Evans, of Fort Dodge, Ia., has

Mrs. Anna R. Evans, of Fort Dodge, Ia., has sued nineteen saloon-keepers and saloon-property-owners for \$10,000 damages for having made her husband a drunkard. The Hon. John F. Duncombe is one of the lawyers for the plaintiff. The Messenger says that one of the defendants, Mr. E. C. Dyane, "was formerly a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, and had under him, in the capacity of circuit-rider, ex-Senator Harlan, of this State." The Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium says Mrs. Allen, The Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium says Mrs. Allen, wife of Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals, left a \$200 silk dress to be made in New York and expressed to her when finished. As the dressmaker was about to deliver the package at the express office, a fine looking man stepped up and asked if she had finished that dress for Mrs. Judge Allen. She said she had, and was about to forward it to Albany. "Well," said he, "I am Judge Allen; and I'm going right to Albany and will deliver it to Mrs. Allen." The package was given to him aud—that is the last

package was given to him and—that is the last of it! Mrs. Mary Turner died recently at the poor farm in Barre, Mass. She was commonly known

WALL STREET.

The Failure of Wright, the Wabash "Buil"—He is Expelled from the Stock Exchange—Other Failures.

Stock Exchange Other Failures.

From the Rew York Times, De. 22.

Mr. H. R. Wright, whose failure on Sanday was announced in the Times of Sunday peared before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and told a stoy which, for plain and unvarnished impudence and hardthood, has never been equaled, ores in Wall street, where impudence seems to be looked upon as one of the cardinal virtues. On Friday, he said, when he entered the Stock Exchange, he was carrying 1,800 shares of Pacific Mai, Who hash, and other stocks, his back account we overdrawn \$200, his margins were used up and in a word, he was thoroughly bankrupt. The stocks he was carrying were on account of one Cohn, a customer, who professed to be also to find a place for them, but instead of day this, he asked at the very last moment whether they had been sold, saying that he thought itwa a custom on Wall street to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were on account of one cohn a customer, who professed to be she to the warring were to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were to sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were the sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the warring were sell out stocks as soon as the wa they had been sold, saying that he thoughs it was a custom on Wall street to sell out stocks as soon as the margin guaranteeing them had been at hausted. Mr. Wright continued: "Of these a custom on Wall street to sell outstocks as on as the margin guaranteeing them had been enhanted. Mr. Wright continued: "Of the stocks I was carrying there were 500 shares of Wabah. This stock closed weak on Friday eraning and I conceived the idea that I might go into the market on Saturday morning and steady it by purchases, in the hope that a rally might take place from which I might realize a handsome profit. I was a desperate man this morning. I had a father, mother, brother, and sister to support, was \$1,000 in debt, and had nothing I could call my own but my seat at the Stock Exchange. When I went on 'Change on Saturday I did not expect to buy more than 2,000 shares, but my purchases had no effect, and I kept on buying until I held 16,300 shares. I sold 1,200 shares in one lot. This sale I gave to Mr. Doucher, who has been very kind to me, naving taken down my purchases as I made them. (Vright bought 1,300 shares of Doucher and gave him the 1,200 shares sale to make him secure.) Becure.)
The Governing Committee expelled Mr. Wright

WHEREAS, It appears from Mr. H. R. Wright's own wheneas, it appears from air. H. B. Wright's own statement that on Saturiary sist he beings 16.299, shares of stock when his bank account was already overdrawn and he knew he was bankrupt, thereby a flicting a heavy loss on this association; therefore, Lessiced, That Mr. H. R. Wright be and in hereby expelled from the New York Stock Exchange.

There were no new developments yesterday in the matter of the failure of H. N. Morgan & Co., butter and produce dealers, of No. 37 Warren etreet. It is generally believed that the liabilities of the firm will not exceed \$100,000, these some small firms to whom they were deletes will no doubt be severely enhanced. The failure is generally attributed to in always The failure of the firm of Fysche & Comings.

not very heavy. A VOODOO CASE.

brokers, was announced yesterday on the Steel. Exchange, but no estimate of their liabilities could be obtained, though it is conceded they up

A VOODOO CASE.

Lexington, Ku. (Dec. 17), Disnotch to the Louintle Courner-Journal.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Fairfas Douglass for killing Willis Price came unfor argument to-day. The case is a very curious opened, illustrating as it does in a strong point of view the peculiar superstition of the negroes known as Voodooism, will attract general attention. The plea of the defondant that he is not only not guilty of murder. But that what he did ly not guilty of murder, but that what he did ras in self-defense, is based on the prevalent mong his race of the superstition referred to. Fairfax Douglass is a negro man of mailtond, and apparently about 25 years old. H sion. He seems to have borne a fair character

Another dusky maiden, however, one Lottie Taylor, upon whose susceptibilities his manly charms had made too deep an impression, was resolved that the tunptials should never come of if she could prevent it. She was anxious to win him for herself, but determined if that could not be done that her rival should not have him.

In this state of mind she sought out on Willis Frice, whom she believed capable of aiding her in the execution of her purpose. This Willis Price, who seems to have been an Oli man, or whatever it is called, entered into her plans. In the presence of one of the witnesses who testified in the case, he furnished her with a bottle of peculiar shape, containing a liquid of some sort, at the bottom of which there were some rusty pins or needles. For this he was paid \$2. It was to be administered in a cake to the recusant lover; and the conjurer promised that the effect would be either to attach him to Lottie Taylor, or "fix him" so that he could not marry Jennie Meade.

Unluckily for the conjurer, the fact of his undertaking to "fix him" came to Douglass knowledge. Douglass, so he says and so his lawyers contended, fully crediting the powers of Price to accomplish what he professed himself capable of, believed himself in peril of his life or of serious bodily harm through charms and machinations. In self-defense, therefore, he sought the conjurer out, and, finding him at Morgan's hemp-factory, conversing with several other negroes, struck him over the head again with a base-ball bat; nor did he desists until he was seized and held by three of the besting some days afterward.

Among other things, the jury were instructed by the Court that if they were of opinion that the prisoner believed his life endangered, or this he was in serious bodily peril from Price' machinations, and that what he did was with the purpose of self-protection, they should not find him guilty of murder.

The jury, on the conclusion of the arguments of the counsel, retured to its room, and, after an absence of some time, returne Another dusky maiden, hower Taylor, upon whose susceptibil

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Dec. 23.—Steamships Ville de Paris, Spain, and Elysia, from New York, have arrived out.
New York, Dec. 23.—Arrived—Steamer
Assyria, Lessing, and Java.
New York, Dec. 23.—Arrived—Steamer
phalia, from Hamburg.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond. The Rev. E. P. Hammona.
From a Galesburg (Id.) pager.
We have received the following communication from the clergymen of this city, with a request to publish. It is in reply to a few quastions asked in this paper two weeks ago:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10, 1814.
My Dean Sin: Yours of the 7th inst, is this moment received, enclosing the newspaper slip concerning the

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. III, 1982.

J. P. Chopman, Eng., Galesberg, Illi.

My DEAR SH: Yours of the 7th inst, is this moment received, enclosing the newspaper sip concerning the Rev. E. P. Hammond. I will not delay reply, subbriefly take the questions in their order.

To the first—The Rev. E. P. Hammond dispension time in this city in the fall and early winter at A. D. 1871, conducting meetings which were largely attended (if similar to those he is now conducting attended (if similar to those he is now conducting attended (if similar to those he is now conducting a Galesburg, I cannot tell); they were meetings of much interest and apparent good.

To the escoul—I am quite sure Mr. H. was never addressed, in meeting or elsewhere, in his language to that of this question, by any one, much imake my family, being absent very few, if any, rights, and always coming home immediately at the close of the evening service. His wife was with hims portion of the time, and his whole bearing was that of an earnest, Christian man, engaged most earnestly (and we be illeved as honeetly as earnestly) in the Master's work.

To the third—He left the city at the time appointed to meet previous engagements. The numbers who went to the depot upon his departure to say well "were to my mind conclusive evidence that.

To the fourth—I doubt if he spent any time in paching up. This was done for him by willing hands, while he was closing up his work.

So far as I ever heart, Mr. Hammond was not comed and blessed by Him by whom we trust he is called. Very truly, etc., etc. work; one owned and blessed by him by work; one owned and blessed by him by trust he is called. Very truly, etc., etc., James M. Talcott

Movement to Restrain the

THE COURTS.

Pacific Hotel Perso Property.

The Fisher Board of Trade C Fair Way of Adjustment Lawyer Leary Again in Trouble-

laneous Court Notes.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL TROUBLES the Superior Court against John Thomas F. Withrow, George W. Gage Gage, and John A. Rice, to prevent selling the personal property of the cife Hotel. Complainants state Brothers & Rice owe them \$2,789.8 curtains, and other materials fur hotel, and that Gage & Rice owe the ther sum of \$992.14 for more carpets tains. Suits have been brought on th

and are now pending. A large nu

creditors have also sued the liotel

It is charged that the financial affai two firms are in an embarrassed conflicted that they are not able to pay their debt A. Gage having transferred all his prothe city to pay his defalcation, of conothing for other creditors. Rice, it is moreover, has no real estate, and G. has a homestead mortgaged for \$20. farm worth \$209,000 mortgaged for On the 1st day of December, 1873, Ga ers & Rico executed a chartel mortga F. Tracy for \$50,000 on the personal the hotel, and on the 19th of June, & Rice made another mortgage for amount on the same property, which mated to be worth \$140,000.

A short time ago T. F. Withrow, actin half of Tracy, took possession of the a sonal property and put in a custodian. tention of selling it, at private at any composition or notice, and for a of Tracy's claim only. Complainants af the property is sold as contemplated sale in gross, it will not bring so go and their rights and those of all o

solved the injunction beretofore ass solved the injunction beretofore issue yent the Board of Trade from excelling alleged unfair dealings. The Judge that Fisher should have been on the the hearing before the tall Board; he peared at the trial before the Direction of the pendency of proceedings him, and the Judgo held the trial before the fall Board, a trial, or rehearing, were all one, on timuous proceeding and the complainat had notice at one time, must be held known of the whole proceedings. The however, thought that the Board might errormstances, Fisher's child having the time of the hearing before the Borhim to make application to have anotaken on his case.

Air. Dont, on behalf of the Board, of allow a new vote to be taken, prov. Fisher would make application in writing Mr. Fisher's counsel, however, wist time to consider whether he would acceand an order was finally entered dissenting the consider whether he would acceand an order was finally entered dissenting the consider whether he would acceand an order was finally entered dissenting the consider whether he would acceand an order was finally entered dissenting the consider whether he would acceand an order was finally entered dissenting the consider whether he would acceand an order was finally entered dissenting the consider whether he would acceand the consideration that the consideration is a consideration to the consideration to t

and an order was finally entered dis injunction and giving ten days' tim plainant to decide whether he would taken. In the meantime, however, will not proceed to any expulsion us

days are passed.

About ten days ago a short account
of D. J. Leary's unsuccessful attemp
a pretended bill wherein Leary hims
plaintiff, but in a suit began yester perior Court by the Chicago Bull Leary appears in his natural charact The plaintiff says that Lear to it in the sum of \$356, which through fraudulent and deceiff thous. Some time ago Leary in a sint of Valentine a lians vs. the Chicago Builtonian the chicago Builtonian and the chic in a suit of Valentine and I lians vs. the Cheago Building During the progress of the suit a rwas made to a Master in Chancery to account. At that time Leary came to fendant representing that he would decree for the defendants for the amoun indebtechess as soon as possible, as he working the cause to a determination, same time he represented that the manount was lying in bank subject to hout that the party who had advanced that the party who had advanced that the party who had advanced the samount to soon as possible, as the was charging interest, which at amount to located he was charging interest, which at the amounted to \$356. Leary then proposed Society should advance that amount to he would give a certified check for the whole within a few days, and as soon as I pay the interest due. He also represen he had a quit-claim deed for certain pour which the Building Society held of trust, which quit-claim deed he had proceed the head proceed the Society need have no fear, a perfectly responsible, being worth in the borhood of \$35,000, and had been assethat amount. The Society took the I advanced the money, taking a note, when the said the Society need have no fear, a before the samewer been paid. It now chall Leary's representations were falsed that the Society took the I advanced the money, taking a note, which agree to a decree in its favor, but it to the best of his ability, which seem to have been great, as the decree dered that he has never paid the note. For the Society is of the opinion that it swindled, and that the only way to get earnest Leary on a capina, for which it a request was gratted, and Leary will give ball, or board at the expense of the com-

bail, or board at the expense of the comJudge McRoberts rendered a decision
day in the case of Webster vs. Nations
mee Company, which involved so as in
questions. It appeared that the platured the propellar Equator on a valtime policy for a certain course. The vilost of Manitou Island. The defendant
that the vossel had deviated from her
and also that she had been transferred,
the plaintiff had no insurable intereJudge, however, held that there was
dence which proved a deviation, as
though as transfer had been madlute on its face, evidence could it
duced to show that it was condition lute on its face, evidence could duced to show that it was condit finding was therefore had for the plait the full amount of the policy, \$0.220.33 Rae and Mitchell appeared for the plait Evans and Barker for the defondant.

In yesterday's issue an unintentional An yesterday's issue an unintentional made in the case of George Boomer. Davenport et al., by stating that Mr. had applied for an injunction to restrain fendants from opening a hole through wall in his building on Monroe strest. The property of the prope

will be in a few days.

Divorces.

Maxwell Thorp accuses his wife Elizadulery, and therefore thinks he will divorce.

divorce.

Eliza Heubaum complains that her August Heubaum is in the habit of tres with such cruelty that she can no lou with him. On one occasion he know down and drove her hairpins into her hanother he seriously sprained her arm 60 not seem to be very extreme cases of but Eliza promises more development in al. Inasmuch as he has acquired a hot, No. 631 Archer avenue, and a farm a Springs, the complainant requests the Compather chains on this property, a her a liberal shale of it.

Judge Blodgett will discharge his junuatif the January term.

Judge Blodgett will discharge his jur until the January term.

A discharge was issued to George W.

Judge Gary will have no farther caintil Jan. 4.

Judge Rogers will not have any further is calendar until the first Monday in Jacobs E. Ray commenced a enit agony of Chicago to recover \$30,000.

Hamlin, Davey & Co. filed a bill agand Robey and Benjamin E. Gallup to a mortgage for \$3,700 on the N. 2. e.

120 feet, of Lot Cy, in the east part Addition. The same parties also filed a bill against him.

W. H. Arnold filed a bill against Mar

SITUATIONS WANTED -- MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-TO TRAVEL IN IOWA with boots and shoes, or greecries; four yeas' experience on the road; best of references given. Address, two days, Room 46 Commercial House.

STUATION WANTED-IN A DRUG STORE BY A graduate of medicine; best of reference given. Ad-

SITUATION WANTED-BY ONE WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and a good use of the peu.

CITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO HAS A D thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and a good use of the peu, a position where he cau make himself generally useful, in a store or elsewhese; satisfactory reference. Address O SI, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AS MANJUATED—IMMEDIATELY, AS MANJUATED—IMMEDIATELY, AS MANJUATED—IMMEDIATELY, AS MANJUATED—INTERPRETATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AS MANJUATED—INTERPRETATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE CON

CITUATION WAN ED-AS TRAVELING SALES-

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCES

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED AS SECOND COOK IN A botel. Apply at 624 State-st.

Oprinter; has had 18 years' experience, and is stabits. Address V 81. Tribune office.

with first-class wholesale house—no oth ded. Address P. O. Box 36.

has been a pauper on the years. Her age was not exact supposed to be over 100 by married, and her husband died of a fever, from which ar reason impaired, and been was in her early life highly in her later years developed sos for children and flowers. Leith, including Mrs. Leith, mis, aged 26, and another son ill living at No. 191 Hickory ering severely from the dis-tinosis, caused by eating pork by the rapacious animalcula-alis. In addition to the ralis. In addition to those anghter of Mrs. Leith, Mrs. u the same house, up-stains, s. Fisher's, who lives at No. are also suffering from the hygician O'Brien has charge alo Commercial Advertiser.

L STREET.

hope that a rally might shich I might realize a was a desperate man this ther, mother, brother, and as \$1,000 in debt, and had

chases had no effect, and I ill held 16,200 shares. I sold

re sale to make him

ittee expelled Mr. Wright

exceed \$100,000, though

o firm of Fysche & Comings,

estimate of their liabilities

bough it is conceded they are

r-Journal. mmoewealth vs. Fairfax illis Price came up for ar-

e case is a very curious ope, it does in a strong point of uperstition of the negroes

acquaintances he appears

cording to the evidence laid engaged himself to a girl de, and in due time was to

deep an impression, was tials should never come off. She was auxicus to win etermined if that could not I should not have him.

nind she sought out of ai

e conjurer, the fact of his unx him" came to Douglass
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afterward.

age, the jury were instructed if they were of opinion that a high side and age and the state of t

tection, they should not had been conclusion of the arguments ared to its room, and, after an time, returned a verdict of aghter against the prisoner, fixing the penalty at fourteen antiary.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

—Steamships Ville de Paris,
from New York, have arrived

and Java.

23.—Arrived—Steamer West-

daleaburg (III.) paper.

of the following communication of this city, with a relief in reply to a few question of the city.

novidence, R. I., Dec. 10, 1874.

Galeaburg, III.:

urs of the 7th inst, is this moment the newspaper slip concerning that

cell); they were meetings of mucigood.

m quite sure Mr. H. was neves
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At the city at the time appointed
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d respected for his works aske.

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Leart, Mr. Hammond wes looked
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in his way, accomplished a good
white she our city as an hoosa;
in his way, accomplished a good

E. P. Hammond.

DODOO CASE.

Wright, the Wabash is Expelled from the Fee-Other Failures. See Fork Times, Dec. 22, woose failure on Saturday the Times of Sunday, apgoverning Committee of the esterday, and told story dunvariashed impudence and ar been equaled, even in Wall indence seems to be looked cardinal virtues. On Friday, tered the Stock Exchange, he shares of Pacific Mail, Wallow, and the story of Pacific Mail, was margins were used up, and, thoroughly bankrupt. The frying were on account of iter, who professed to be able them, but instead of doing them, but instead of Wabash weak on Friday evening, and idea that I might go into introduce that a rally might which I might realize. Gare, and John A. Rice, to prevent them from selling the personal property of the Grand Paentains, and other materials furnished the 14. hotel, and that Gage & Rice owe them the further sum of \$992.14 for more carpets and curtains. Suits have been brought on these claims, and are now pending. A large number of other creditors have also sued the hotel proprietora for various amounts, which suits are still pend-It is charged that the financial affairs of the two firms are in an embarrassed condition, and

that they are not able to pay their debts. David A. Gage having transferred all his property to the city to pay his defalcation, of course, has nothing for other creditors. Rice, it is claimed, \$22. has a homestead mortgaged for \$20,000 and a farm worth \$200,000 mortgaged for \$140,000. On the 1st day of December, 1873, Gage Brothers & Rice executed a chattel mortgage to John F. Tracy for \$50,000 on the personal property of the hotel, and on the 19th of June, 1874, Gage & Rice made another mortgage for the same E Rice made another mortgage for the same amount on the same property, which is estimated to be worth \$140,000.

A short time ago T. F. Withrow, acting on behalf of Tracy, took possession of the hotel permit of Tracy, took possession of the hotel permit of the property of the hotel permit of the hotel per

THE COURTS.

Pacific Hotel Personal

Property.

The Fisher Board of Trade Case in

Fair Way of Adjustment.

Lawyer Leary Again in Trouble--- Miscel-

laneous Court Notes.

sonal property and put in a custodian, with the intention of selling it, at private sale, without any competition or notice, and for the amount of Tracy's claim only. Complainants allege that, of Tracy's claim only. Complainants allege that, if the property is sold as contemplated at private sale in gross, it will not bring so good a price, and their rights and those of all other unsecured creditors will be greatly prejudiced, and they therefore asked an injunction to prevent such proposed sale, which was granted by Judge \$744.—J. C. Caihoun et al. vs. Gustav Mendelson, \$744.—J. C. Caihoun et al. vs. Gustav Mendelson,

Moore under a bond for \$10,000.

FISHER VS. BOAND OF TRADE.

Judge Moore gave a decision in the case of August Fisher vs. The Board of Trade, and dissolved the injunction beretofore issued to prevent the Board of Trade from expelling him for slieged unfair dealings. The Judge thought that Fisher should have been on the watch for the healing before the fell Board; he had appeared at the trial before the Directors, and knew of the pendency of proceedings against him, and the Judge held the trial before the aim, and the Judgo held the trial before the bind, and the Judge heta the trial before the Directors, then before the full Board, and the retrial, or reheating, were all one, only a continuous proceeding and the complainant having had notice at one time, must be held to have nown of the whole proceedings. The Judge, towever, thought that the Board might, under the resument were Employee which having dudge. the circumstances, Fisher's child having died at he time of the hearing before the Board, allow bim to make application to have another vote taken on his case.

Mr. Dost, on behalf of the Board, offered to

allow a new vote to be taken, providing Mr. Fisher would make application in writing.

Mr. Fisher's counsel, however, wished some time to consider whether he would accept or not, and an order was finally entered dissolving the injunction and giving ten days' time for complianant to decide whether he would allow the case to go to hearing on the proof taken, which would be tantamount to having the full dis-

was made to a Master in Chancerv to take an account. At that time Leary came to the defendant representing that he would allow a decree for the defendants for the amount of its fendant representing that he would allow a decree for the defeodants for the ameunt of its indebtedness as soon as possible, as he wished to bring the cause to a determination. At the same time he represented that the necessary amount was lying in bank subject to his order, but that the party who had advanced the money was charging interest, which at that time amounted to \$356. Leary then proposed that the Society should advance that amount to him, and he would give a certified check for the whole sum due within a few days, and as soon as he could pay the interest due. He also represented that he had a quit-claim deed for certain property, on which the Building Society held deeds of trust, which quit-claim deed he had procured to effect the proposed settlement. As to the \$356, he said the Society need have no fear, as he was perfectly responsible, being worth in the neighborhood of \$51,000, and had been assessed to that amount. The Society took the bait and advanced the money, taking a note, which, of course has never been paid. It now claims that ill Leary's representations were false; that he did not agree to a decree in its favor, but resistant it to the best of his ability, which does not seem to have been great, as the decree was rendered that he has never paid the note. Wherefore the Society is of the opinion that it has been swindled, and that the only way to get even is to trest Leary on a capina, for which it asks. Its majuest was granted, and Leary will give \$1,000 bai, or board at the expense of the county.

INSULANCE DECISION.

bul, or board at the expense of the county.

Indge McRoberts rendered a decision yesterdy in the case of Webster vs. National Insurance Company, which involved so as interesting questions. It appeared that the plaintiff insurant the propeller Equator on a valued and time policy for a certain course. The vessel was lost of Manitou Island. The defendant claimed that the vessel had deviated from her course, and also that she had been transferred, so that the plaintiff had no insufable interest. The Judge, however, held that there was no evidence which proved a deviation, and that, though set transfer had been made, absolute on its face, evidence could be introduced to show that it was conditional. A fading was therefore had for the plaintiff for the full amount of the policy, \$3,220.83. Messrs. The and Mitchell appeared for the plaintiff, and brans and Barker for the defendant.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's issue an unintentional error was made in the case of George Ecomer vs. B. M. hvenport et al., by stating that Mr. Boomer had applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from opening a hole through a firefull in his building on Mource streat. No motion for injunction has as yet been made, but and been a few days.

Markell The Divonces.

with his building on Monroe street. No motion for injunction has as yet been made, but mill be in a few days.

DIVORCES.

Maxwell Thorp accures his wife Elizabeth of building and therefore thinks he will get a drorce.

Eliza Heubaum complains that her husband dayset Heubaum is in the babit of treating her with such cruelty that she can no longer live with such cruelty that she can no longer live with such reset by the seriously sprained her arm. These so not seem to be very extreme cases of crueity, but Eliza promises more developments on the hial. Inasmuch as he has acquired a house and to. No. 631 Archer avenue, and a farm at Willow spraines, the complainant requests the Court not to forget her claims on this property, and award her a liberal shale of it.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will discharge his jury to-day mil the January term.

A discharge was issued to George W. Gill. Judge Gary will have no farther call or jury mil Jan. 4.

Judge Rogers will not have any further call on lice accords and the fact of the first Monday in January.

Jan. 4.

Judge Rogers will not have any further call on is chendar until the first Monday in January.

Supermore court in eries.

Charles E. Ray commenced a suit against the critical suit against the critical suit against the critical suit against.

Limit, Davey & Co. filed a bill against Edural Robey and Benjamin E. Gallup to forclose another suits.

Joint State of Co. filed a bill against Edural Robey and Benjamin E. Gallup to forclose and respectively.

Joint State of Co. filed a bill against Edural Robey and Benjamin E. Gallup to forclose and filed acception.

A. B. Van Cott and George W. Getchell to fore-close a trust-deed for \$20,000 on Lot 3, in Block 3, of Garrett's Subdivision in the west fractional Movement to Restrain the Sale of Decker began a suit for \$5,000 against

C. W. Lasher.

Thomas O'Brien commenced a suit against Thomas O'Brien commenced a suit against Joseph E. Young, claiming \$10,000.

A. R. Wing and J. W. and Haines Farlin sued Thomas Foster for \$2,000.

W. G. Addison sued Henry Hill for \$1,000.

The Central National Bank began suit for \$2,500 against E. F. Dore.

The Peshtigo Company sued Frank W. and James L. Campbell for \$2,000.

\$5,000.

William A. Porter, Trustee, filed a bill against S. J. Walker and Amanda M., his wife, C. A. william A. Porter, Trustee, filed a bill against S. J. Walker and Amanda M., his wife, C. A. Spring, Jr., and wife, J. G. Rogers, O. B. Greene and wife, Charles Heurotin and wife, John Lobetin and wife, Samuel M. Moore, B. V. Page and wife, William Sprague and wife, H. H. Walker, J. G. Shortail, J. H. Wrenn and wife, and a large number of other defendants, to foreclose a mort-gare for \$50,000 dated Oct. 25, 1870, given to gage for \$90,000, dated Oct. 25, 1870, given to secure a part of the purchase money of Block 49 effic Hotel. Complainants state that Gage of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 17, 39,

> THE COUNTY COURT. In the matter of special assessment rolls of the City of Chicago, the Court ordered the confirma-tion of the following numbers, to which no ob-jections have been filed: 645, 646, 647, 649, 659, 637, 659 to 667 inclusive, 669, 671 to 676 inclusive, 678 to 684 inclusive, 688, 689, 690, 692, 694 to 702 inclusive, 707, 708, 712 to 717 inclusive, 719, 723, 728, 738, 735, 749, 752, 783, 784, 786, 787, 788, 790, 791, 792, 794 to 799 inclusive, 803 to 808 inclusive, 811, 814, 815, 817, 818, 819, and 824 to 829 inclu-

Grant of administration was issued to William R. Griswold to administer upon the estate of Lyman Griswold, under an approved bond of In the matter of the alleged lunacy of John

Bain, Enack Wigs, and Joseph Disimons, the jury returned verdicts finding the defendants in-

JUDGE MCROBERTS—43. 44, 45, 49, 52, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 66, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88. JUDGE ROCERS—237. JUDGE ROCERS—237. JUDGE ROCERS—237.

440.03.—German French vs. S. H. French -Minerva Iron Company vs. Jacob \$414.39, -Hubbard vs. - Lunt, \$2,081.94.

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

Correspondence Between the Committee of the Convention and the Rev. William R. Muntington. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 23.—The following is the full text of the correspondence between the Committee of the late Iowa Diocesan Convention and the Rev. William R. Huntington, briefly mentioned in last night's dispatch :

Mr. Fisher's counsel, however, wished some time to consider whether he would accept or not, and an order was finally entered dissolving the injunction and giving ten days' time for complainant to decide whether he would allow the case to go to hearing on the proof taken, which would be tantamount to having the bill dismissed, and then take an appeal, or whether he would make application to have a new vote taken. In other meantime, however, the Board will not proceed to any expulsion until the ten days are passed.

About ten days ago a short account was given of D. J. Leary's unsuccessful attempt to collect apretended bill wherein Leary himself was the plaintiff, but in a suft began yesterday in the Superior Court by the Chicago Building Society, Leary appears in his natural character as defendant. The plaintiff says that Leary is indebted to it in the sum of \$555, which he obtained through fraudulent and deceifful representations. Some time ago Leary was counsel in a suit of Valentine and Elizabeth Riass vs. the Chicago Building Society, During the progress of the suit a reference was made to a Master in Chaucerv to take an account. At that time Leary came to the decay and selection representations.

Reverend Brether and Gerdlement

ALL Sanyre' Records and Gerdlement**

Reverend Breibren and Gestlemen:

ALL SAINTS' RECORT, Wongester, Dec. 17, 1874.—
Your letter conveying the official information of my election to the Episcopate of lowa reached me on Monday. If I seem too hasty with a reply, it must be remembered that the subject has been on my mind since the receipt of the telegraphic dispatch you were kind enough to send me immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention. The fact that the Diocese of Iowa has done me a signal konor, wholy out of proportion to my deserts, while it louches my heart, ought not to blind my judgment, and my judgment, not unguided, I trust, by Him whose blessings you sought upon your choice, prompts me to decline the office to which you have invited me. This I accordingly do. In view of your own urgent appeal, as well as of the genial, affectionate letters addressed to me by other clergymen and laymen of the diocese, it seems only right that the foremost of the verious considerations which have governed my decision should be stated.

The parish of which I have been the Rector during my whole ministry is without a church, and has been so since last Easter. We are in the midst of an arduous building enterprise, begun, not indeed with an express promise on my part that I would see it through, but certainly with a general understanding on the part of my people that we were pledged to stand by one another in this work. You know that the times are not better in this work.

express promise on my part that I would see it through, but certainly with a general understanding on the part of my people that we were pledged to stand by one another in this work. You know that the times are not particularly favorable to undertakings of this nature. I am assured by evidence, the force of which it is not easy to gainsay, that my departure just at this moment, when the money needed for the new church is only half raised, will certainly cripple, and possibly elipwreck, the endeavor. It may very well be that my friends have exaggerated the value of my assistance in the work they have in hand, but it is equally possible, and, may I not say, even more probable, that you also have overestimated your need of me. It would, indeed, be a source of great pain to me thus to have embarrassed and delayed the action of your important diocese, had I to reproach myself with having given any one the slightest reason to think that my connection here could be severed at this time.

It is, I believe, known to you that some weeks ago I wrote to the brother-chergyman who happened to be almost my only acquaintance (I cannot now say my only friend) among the churchmen of I lowa, begging him to use every effort in his power to keep my name from coming before the Convention. If in that letter I refrained from saying flatly that, if elected, I should decline, it was merely because delicacy seemed to forbid my assuming, in an unsolicited communication, the possibility of such a result. I was only apprised that I had a right to ask, therefore, was that my unwillingness to be considered a candidate should be stated to the electors.

It is a satisfaction to know that my correspondent himself did not misapprehend the tenor of the words. With the expression of an carnest hope that God, in His own time, will send you a Bishop richly endowed with all the qualities that fit a man for wise and gentlo loadership, I remain your brother in the faith and love of Christ,

CLINTON COUNTY, IND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune FRANKFORT, Ind., Dec. 17 .- The report of the agricultural statistics of this (Clinton) county is now ready. The following is from advance

The sales of merchants, manufacturers, etc., amount to nearly \$2,000,000. This is fair for a town of about 3,000 people. A manufacturer of woodenware, agricultural implements, or coopers' stock, could do well here, as there are thousands of acres of walnut, ash, maple, etc., in this section. A custom flouring mill is needed at Forest City. The citizens will pay a bonus. Business is good, and money is plenty at the banks, but at high rates of interest.

The Story of a Seal-Skin Cloak. The latest American tourist in Europe took a notion to buy a seal-skin clock for his wife. On nearing New York it occurred to him that it would be a fine piece of economy to avoid paving the duties on it. Accordingly he asked a female acquaintance on board to put it on and wear i ad Robey and Benjamin E. Gailup to forclose contrage for \$3,700 on the N. 34, except the 180 feet, of Lot CS, in the east part of Ellistian. The same parties also filed a creditor's instant.

W. H. Arnoud filed a bill against Mary C. and

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS-EVE.

INY ELIAS COLPERT. Many centuries ago, long before the ruthless hand of science had snatched away the golden chain which linked the angels and the stars with men, in daily communi-

When time was young,
And birds conversed as well as sung;
And gift of speech was not confined
Mercity to brutes of human kind.
The whole creation, since reduced by modern phil-Amelia Kuessner commenced a suit against W.

B. Clapp, Caleb Clapp, and Otto Young, claiming with life. Man was not, then, the sole entity of utations, and pointed out to him his destiny as they slowly wandered through the heavens. There was sin in the world, and "death by sin," for primeval innocence no longer existed. But the harmony of nature had not been disturbed by the iconoclast of to-day. The morning stars sang together, without fear of modern criticism, while the Sons of God "shouted aloud for jov"; and the refrain was taken up in gladsome chorus by the inhabitants of earth, the whole creation joining in a vocal anthem in praise of its Crea-

nore "distant," shrinking from familiarity with the growing corruption of the human race : and the lower animals became dumb with astonishment at the conduct of their representatives in the court of the higher intelligences. A night of thick darkness had settled down upon the descendants of Adam; their accumulated wickedness cried to Heaven as the blood of Abel. A fate seemed to be impending, bitter as that which befell the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah universal as that which overtook the world in the days of Noah.

It was a lovely night near midwinter, 1878 years ago, as the sun touched the lowest point in his southward trend, before rising again towards the summit of the heavens, when Nature was roused from her slumbers to witness and take part in an event which formed a third epoch in the history of the world. No toosin gave warning of an occurrence equally memorable.

Unparalleled afterwards, as before! The hiswarning of an occurrence equally memorable with the creation of our own globe; but the news

Unparalleled afterwards, as before! The history of that night was too grand to be repeated.

A tradition existed, for many centuries afterwas mysteriously conveyed to every part of the universe. From the bright shining stars to the least particle of matter that forms a molecule on this earth, all were wakened up into new tife;

knees in solemn reverence. Even the beasts of prey seemed to forget their instinctive desire to evour, and stood transfixed with silent awe. The clouds which had gathered early in the evening slowly disappeared as midnight apevening slowly disappeared as midnight anproached, melting away into nothingness through
the ethereal vault; and the very face of nature
was changed, the grass springing up, and the
trees blossoming anew as when the summer
draweth nigh.

The earth was canopied by the most
brilliant of the starry host, and from the
northwest to the southern quarter of
the heavens stretched the milky stream
of starlight that once formed the pethysics

last quarter, following the beautiful Venus, of which, about the time that the first gray streaks dawn were visible in the eastern sky, would rise as Phosphor, or "Lucifer, the son of the mornwould rise ing, beralding the approach of the sun. Mars had already sunk in the west, and the winged-heeled Mercury was near the Nair, dancing attendance upon Apollo in the stellar Hades. The giant Jupiter, with his little family of worlds, had recently passed near the zenith, and his light rivaled that of the whose paler light was scarcely less bountifully dispensed to the inhabitants of earth, as he ticked off the flight, of time at the rate of one year for each day in the lunar circuit,—a labor which had long before gained for him the title of

"Chrones."
Chrones."
Suddenly the heavenly vault itself seemed to be quickened into a new life; expanding into the forms that had been assigned by the earlier the forms that had been assigned by the earlier. the forms that had been assigned by the earlier sages, which changed their attitudes into unuson with the scene below. The Lamb (the Ram of our present Zodiae), sinking peacefully to rest in the bosom of night, aroused itself at once to take part in the solemn pageant. Cassiopea looked up from her throne, and the shackies fell from the limbs of Andromeda at the touch of her deliverer. The Bull ceased his threatening attitude towards the monster Orion; who, in turn, dropped his club, and lifted his foot from the neck of the Hare, which he had trampled into submission for untold ages. The Bears, high up in the northeastern regions, paused in their journey around the Pole (to escape the bite of the howling dogs, and the lash of the vengeful Herdsman), and Pole (to escape the bite of the howling dogs, and the lash of the vengeful Herdsman), and looked down upon the scene with equal interest; while the hounds themselves, as if wearied with the chase, turned to gaze ir mute adoration. The Wagoner rested in his attempt to lasso the Twins, who twined still more closely in their loving embrace. The

attempt to lasso the Twins, who twined still more closely in their loving embrace. The Lion, toiling rapidly up the steep ascent towards the fervid heats of the mid-heaven, no longer roared defiance to the rest of the heavenly host, but bent submissively, as if charmed for awhile into pristine innocence by the majesty of the scene. The Raven ceased its croaking, and the Snake withdrew its forked tongue, as if it, too, would be at peace with earth and Heaven. The Greater Dog, stern but faithful guardian of the Nile, who had heralded the rising of its mighty waters many centuries before the pyramids were built, or the Sphynx put forth its riddles, assumed a look of unwonted benevolence. The Virgin, coming up from the East with a sparkling brilliant in her hand, shining resplendent, like Venus rising from the sea-foam, was bathed in beauty, glittering in all the purity of maidenhood.

Gradually the sun neared the lowest point in his duringle created the intermentation, the constellations themselves gave way, and broke up in the glow of light from their component gems. Every member of the stellar universe was again individualized; but only that each star, sinning brightly in the cloudless sky, might be transformed from a speck of light to a living being. Their scintillating rays assumed the shape of pinious, on which the celestial messengers of the Eternal winged their way through space. The majestic Sirius, brightest of all the stars, and prince of the firmament in the absence of the god of day, seemed like the archangel, whose effulgence outshines that of the ordinary seraph, as the sun pales the moon when in her presence. The valiant Procyon followed in his train. The mighty Arcturus, "with his sons," pointed towards the throne around which clustered the cherubin, as they winged their flight towards the earth. The beantous Capella took up her kids to do honor to the exercise. they winged their flight towards the earth. The beauteous Capella took up her kids to do honor to the occasion. Castor and Pollux suspended their arrangement to be immortal by turns, and moved together in a harmonious blaze of glory.
The maimed hand (Chaph) assumed a female form that beckoned to a celestial Efysium. The "Basiliskos" (cor Leonis) appeared as the Liou of the Tribe of Judah from whose loins smould be a s spring the Lord's Anointed One; while Aldebaran led the way. Only one of the prominent stars in the visible heavens failed to join in the great transformation; the Demon Star, in the head of the Gorgon, retreated behind its gaseous satellite, as if ashamed to appear in a physical aspect, not in harmony with the rest. It was concourse of stars, of angels, of men; that seemed to be gathered with a common object,— uniting for some common purpose, that should be fraught with untold happiness to the inhabitants of earth.

Amid this unwonted display, the two greater

planets had moved silently and steadily, planets had moved silently and steadily, though swiftly forward, seeming to take no heed of the general transfiguration. Now the radiance of Jupiter took on the form of the god whose thun-ders had shaken Olympus in the hoary past. But his hand no longer held the bolts before which heaven had so often quaited; it now grasped the trident of Neptune, the symbol of a purple of the provided to the And birds conversed as well as such as such as a well as such as find the very to brutes of human kind.

The whole creation, since reduced by modern philosophy to an innumerable assemblage of masses of inanimate matter, dotted, here and there, with specks of thinking organisms, was instinct with life. Man was not, then, the sole entity of intelligent existence in the visible universe. The beasts of the field and forest held parliamentary sessions. The birds of the air met in joyous conclave to discourse their thoughts to each other. The denizens of the briny deep claimed oral allinity with their brethren of the land. The insect world thought aloud; and even the trees and the grasses were endowed with the power of speech. Still, man was the most highly favored of them all. The angels came down in the daytime, and talked with him; while at night the stars twinkled responsively to his saluations, and pointed out to him his destiny as Atlantides, more favored than their sister Hyades, wended their flight towards the Crab, in mid-heaven. From out its shining depths they culled the Cradle nebula, which, studded with living jewels, between two mik-white asses, was berne by them downward, and to the spot where the worshipers of earth had gathered in reveren-tial attitude. As the gorgeous procession neared the ground, a tiny human form appeared within the burden, and the very air seemed to be warmed as by the breath of Omnipotence. Then the angelic forms assumed by the stars in the Balt of Orion, which had "come up from the East " during the evening, approached as three kings, their flowing beards, and talismanic-cov-Years rolled by. Other years followed in their train, and yet more; the gloom cast o'er the face of Nature by "man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree" deepening with the flight of centuries. Gradually the angels with draw from the walks of men. The stars grew the first train and the first train and the flight of centuries. Gradually the angels with the flight of centuries. The stars grew training from familiarity with the flight of centuries of men. The stars grew from the walks of men. The stars grew from the cover of Solomon, or the breast-plate of the the crown of Solomon, or the breast-plate of the High Priest of Israel in the days when God answered his chosen people by Urim and Thum-mim. The third offered rich spices, whose per-fumes, filling the air, were emblematic of kingly adoration in life, and also of preservation in death. As they drew around the infant form, the earth-born ones chorused forth a joyous an-them, which was taken up by the whole host of heaven, and chanted in every part of the un verse, "Peace on earth; good will to men."

The morning twilight dawned upon a world in slumbers. The stars had resumed their places in the firmament, and their light rapidly faded before that of the approaching sun. No trace remained of the midnight pomp; except a baby, "wrapped in swaddling-clothes, and lying in a manger." near which was grouped a party of

wards, that on each return of the anniversary of that concourse, the cattle on a thousand hills repeated the obeisance then teudered Him to whom every knee should this earth, all were wakened up into new life; I bow. But even that homage is no longer paid, all partook of an excitement not paralleled since | The cold facts of a Gradgrind-world are not now the ultimate atoms first began to gather together to form chemical elements and then worlds.

A little spot in the beautiful land of Palestine was the centre of an attraction, equally wonderful, and not less mighty, than that which causes the pendegrap language to the pendegrap language to the pendegrap language to the product of the the ponderous Jupiter to revolve around the sun. The birds of the air came flocking together, attracted by the mysterious influence, which they seemed to recognize, if they could not understand. The beasts of the field gathered from afar, in lessening circles, and went down on their three transfers of the seemed to recognize the field gathered from afar, in lessening circles, and went down on their three transfers of the field gathered from afar, in lessening circles, and went down on their three transfers of the field gathered from afar, in lessening circles, and went down on their transfers of the field gathered from afar, in lessening circles, and went down on their transfers of the field gathered from afar, in lessening circles, and went down on their upon the earth, and swear by Him that liveth upon the earth, and swear by Him that liveth forever that there shall be time no longer, will that mighty web be finished. Nor will it be unraveled in eternity. The peace then declared between man and his Creator, sealed by the blood of the Holy One, and ratified by the deaths of countries thousands of matters is a book be. of countless thousands of martyrs, is a bond be

of countless thousands of martyrs, is a bond between Earth and Heaven that may never be broken. It is a peace which passeth all understanding; and, like the Word of the Lord, then given, endureth forever.

[No-E.—There are good reasons for placing the Birth of Christ four years earlier than the date assigned by the Christian era. The writer also where to disarm heatile criticism by admitting that the "Hunting that the "Bunting and the state of hostile criticism by admitting that the "Hunting Dogs" are not in the list of constellations enumerate by Ptolemy. If any one still objects that they ough not to have been introduced, or that the Magian grit have been misrepresented, he, or she, is commended to the Apology of Phedrus,—delectanus fictis fabutis."

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

"Christmas is coming !" some one says, The off-turned leaves of his almanac. Searching for something new.

Good wife, December's surely here,

He cries. "Just think of that,

With Christmas on the twenty-fifth,

And our gray goose not fat."

The dame lets fall her knitting-work,
So great is her surprise;
Then, meekly looking o'er her specs,
"How can it be?" replies.
But, gathering up both sock and thoughts,
She thinks, "How swift time flies,"—
Of mine-meat mineing 'round the yard,
And unbaked cakes and pies.

These words are sounding everywhere, And what a stir they make; Parior and chamber, kitchen, hall, A righting-up must take. Inside, confusion reigns supreme, With every kind of noise.—
Granding and grating, mangled with The talk of girls and boys.

Outside, these sounds are heard in fear, With drooping heads and wings, Doleful quackings for ourraged roosts, And vengeful futterings.
Then, heath the shed, a meeting's held, Geese, turkeys, chicks, to hear, When all agree that by foul play Their numbers disappear.

"Christmas is coming!" children shout;
"Oh! soon it will be here!
The gladdest, meriest of days,—
The best of all the year!"
Then happy plans are made for what
On Christmas they will do; "I'll hang my biggest sock," says John; Says Jane, "I'll hang up two!"

Christmas is coming! Wise is he
Who drives sad care away;
We've all the year for toil and gain,—
Then children be to-day;

And into every stocking hung
May lots of good things fall,
The while a Merry Christmas time
We wish you, one and all.

KARL ROSE.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The following letter, bearng upon the new Postal law, has just been re-

ceived from the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the House;

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1874.

C. Aug. Haviland—Dear Sire: The Fostmaste General has reviewed his decision about the postage on newspapers at letter-carrier offices. It did not ally with the law anyhow, and indicated a loose examination. His Assistant Postmaster General did it durriedly. Newspapers delivered by carriers are weighed in bulk, as all newspapers are that are sen from the publication-offices to subscribers out of the county, and prepaid. I know no reason why periodicals less frequent than once a week should be charged more postage; but that is the law. Yours hurriedly.

Now, I respectfully submit that, from Mr. Ty. Now, I respectfully submit that, from Mr. Ty-

ner's admissions, there is a little looseness among Members of Congress as well as among Assistant Postmaster Generals. Mr. Tyner is Chairman of the Post-Office Committee. The Charman of the Post-Office Committee. The law was prepared under his supervision, and yet he "knows no reason why periodicals issued less frequently than once a week should be charged more postage." Would it not, therefore, be well for Mr. Tyner to "review" the law, prepared so loosely, and make an effort to right the wrong, and see that no injustice is done? Yours.

C. Accestus Haviland.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE - PRIMCIPAL OF fice Hi State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments 10 per cent discount for cash. TWO GROVER & BAKER, TWO SINGER, AND one Demestic, in perfect order, late improved, at half cost. Lean office 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BOOKS AT A LARGE discount from regular prices; Chatterbox, \$1.25. GILBERT, 155 South Clark st.

SHAKSPEARE, BYRON, MOORE, BURNS, MILLOTON, Any of the poots, \$2.50 per volume. Published at \$4.50 per volume. It's the book to give your friend for a Christmas present. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-orn and Campbell-ava., Polk, Taylor, Holbrook, and elith-sto., all between Western and Campbell-ava. tics wishing to build, no money required down. In-rea at 138 South Clark-set, in bank. POR SALE HOUSE ON PARK-AV., NEAR RO-bey-st., 2-story brick, with basement; let 21:125, at \$2,000 less than it is worth. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

HOR SALE WABASH-AV. - EXTRAORDINARY FOR SALE THE 48-ROOM HOTEL, WITH 40, 78,

FOR SALE-SOUTH SIDE, GOOD NEIGHBOR. hood, new 2-story house (with 30-foot lot), Ju rooms, besides pattries, wardrobes, bath-room, etc. A bargain. Easy terms. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE THE BEST CHRISTMAS AND NE

T Year gifts; very choice South Englewood lots, \$165 cach; payable \$15 cash and balance \$5 per mouth. The above price is below acre value. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-at. OR SALE ACRE LOTS, \$375; ONE QUARTER A' cash, balance to suit purchaser; South Side; conveu-ient to depots. Apply to GEORGE W. HILL, 188 East Madison-st. HOR SALE-128 LOTS NEAR LAWNDALE STA Ton, Chicago, Eurlington & Quincy Railroad; will be sold so as to give a profit of over 50 per cent by retailing; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a mouth until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest prop-erty in market. IRA BROWN, 12 LaSalle-st., Room 4. HOR SALE 40 ACRES NEAR BRIGHTO!
the railroad, at the price land sold for 4 miles
south last week. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 Las

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VALUABLE PINE LANDS-I OFFEE of a quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of Oconto. Wis,, and Marquette County, Mich., comprising in all about 12,000 acres. The timber now standing thereon has been estimated at over 180,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MACDUNALD, Trustee of Dodge Co., 9 Nassaust., New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-A BRACELET OF ETRUSCAN AND POL Lished gold. Supposed to have been dropped in Vickor's Theatre at mainee on Saturday. A liberal ward will be given for its return to SS Frairie av. Cook County National Bank, corner Washington Dearborn-sts. L OST TUESDAY EVENING, FROM A WABASH av. stage, just north of Peck-court and nearly in from

LOST ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, ON HI deed-st, between Madison and Washington, all packstbook containing some money and some value papers. The finder will be interally rewarded by return the same to 167 West Madison-t. JOST-DEC. 12, POCKETBOOK CONTAINING numbered respectively 61, 81, 82, 85. Partices are warned not to negotiate for the same, as the Company has been notified. Address 518 Fulton-st.

L OST-BLACK HORSE, MEDIUM SIZE, STAR ON forehead, ounch on near ankle, barefoot. The inder will be paid. 148 Walnut-st., corner of Lincoln. LOST-A SLEEV 8-BUTTON WITH MONAGRAM
A R A; was attached to cuff. Finder will be suitably
rewarded by leaving with ABBOTT 4 TYLER, 58 Madison-st. L OST \$5 REWARD A FULL BLOODED YOUNG female hound with very long ears, color black and As temale bound with very long ears, color black and white, the white spotted with black, her head and ear lan color. The above reward will be paid on return to 91 East Kinzlewt., and no questions asked. H. TENHA-GEN

OST-A LADIES' POCKETBOOK CONTAINING about \$100 and valuable papers only to owner. from Madison st. to Academy of Music. A liberal ward will be paid upon leaving it at Room 4. Orie Building Labatherst. OST-BETWEEN RISHOP-COURT HOTEL AND 11 Peoria-st., a pocketibook confaming about \$8 and aundry small articles. Any person leaving the same at office of above-named hotel will be suitably rewarded.

5.7 REWARD-LOST-A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; the declar on marked "C. A. Daniels." Any one returning him to Boston Dining-Rooms, 539 State-st., will receive above reward. 25 REWARD-LOST-ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Do Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth-sts., a \$20 bill. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same

\$5 REWARD-STOLEN, FROM 15 INDIANA-AV. Per a Scotch terrier slut-pap, 4 months old, ears an aid chipped; answers to the name of "Vic." The above reward will be paid and no questions asked for return to DHAPIN & GOME, or 15 Indiana-as.

TO EXCHANGE. OR EXCHANGE-1,000 ACRES OF GOOD LANDS in Nebraska, near Sloux City, for property here. DA-ISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle st. WANT TO EXCHANGE FROM \$500 TO \$1,000 worth of lots, at cash value, for fine oil-paintings, ramed, at fair value. Address for one week PAINT-INGS, Tribune office. O EXCHANGE A FINE UNINCUMBERED I farm near Lodi, this state, and the two cash for resi-lence and large lot near city limits or in suburban town, i. P. BLANCHARD & CO., 124 East Washington-et. TO EXCHANGE 40 ACRES NEAR OGDEN-AV. I and \$25,000 ca-h for an unoccupied building suitable for wholesale business or storage. R. P. BLANCHARD & OO., 124 fast Washington-at. O EXCHANGE VERY FINE SPAN OF HORSES.

priage, and harness, for real estate and small carent. Address M. & E., Room 6 Metropolite Block.
TO EXCHANGE BUSINESS BLOCK ON DEAR.
To born-st., mear Gustom-House, for property in or near
New York or Norfolk, Va. Address U 80, Tribune office.
TO EXCHANGE—FINE, IMPROVED FARM OF 102
Lacres in Wisconsin, \$2,000, and valuable patent for
Missouri for stock of merchandise. JAMES HOPKINS,
101 Wast Lakest.

TO EXCHANGE A CLAIM AGAINST THE CON-nection Mutual Life Insurance Company of \$100 for cash. Liberal discaunt. It will pay any man's life insur-ance premium. Address W St. Tribune office. W ANTED—CITY PROPERTY OR ILLINOIS

If acus in exchange for new two-story and basement brick dwelling; modern improvements; cheice neighborhood.

KELLY, 57 Washington-st., Reom 3.

WE HAVE CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, choice lowa, Missouri, and Southern lands, unincumbered, A I real-estate mortgages, and cash, for large or small stocks of merchands; can ofer a trade large or small stocks of merchandise; can offer a tradi for stock of \$40,000. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. 234 and 236 East Madison-st.

A N ESPECIAL CHANCE—A VERY ELEGANT 7:3
A octave reserved piane-forte, with all the latest improvements, magnificent reserved case, with extra molsings, seepentine piinth, round corners, carved lags and yee. An exceedingly fine instrument in tone and finish, from the well-known factory of the New York Faine Company, whose instrument rank with the best. Cost less than 8 months since \$875. For saie, with stool and cover, for \$250. Residence, 545 Michigan.av.

A FIRST-CLASS CABINET ORGAN CAN BE bought at the organ factory cheaper than at any other place in Chicago. MICHOLSON ORGAN CO.

35 East Indiana-st. FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-A NUMBER OF second-hand pianos, among them one Knabe, one Bauer, and two Steinway's. At JULIUS BAUER & CO. S. Palmer House, corner State and Morroe-sis. FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT BAUER Pipianos, unsurpassed in tone, warranted new, at 3sl Oak-st., near the lake.

Planos FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 246 Statest, by J. PRESTON.

DIANO TRADE LIVELY—HARD TIMES PASSEI and good look abead—A few more of those beautiful Haselton Uprights and square planos left; New Englancabinst organs sold at a large discount, by N. GOOLD & SUN, corner Wabseh-av. and Adams—st. STORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN pianos and organs: will retail instruments during the holitanys at wholes. he pices. Now is your time to secure a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or Essey Organ. Estey Organ.
Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging from \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, allowing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 21 Statest., near Adams.

FINANCIAL.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY POLICIES and claims cashed at highest rates. WM. H. Sisson, 169 Washington-st. SON, 168 Washington-et.

MONEY (HERE) TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, improved or unimproved, in sums to suit, or to buy prime mortagges. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, loan office 120 Clark-et., Room 2, upstairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private effice, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL estate security. Purchase money mortgages bought ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st. TO LOAN-AMOUNTS OF \$1,000 OR MORE, ON improved real estate or illinois farms within 150 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block. TO LOAN-10,000, \$5,000, AT 10 PER CENT, UPON improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block. WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE short-time commercial and purchase-money mort-gage-paper in small and large amounts; also, loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st. \$1.500. \$2,000, AND \$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY areade-court. \$3.500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 mile as flour, madinary all naw and first-class, profits all that can be desired. Inquire of E. L. BARBER, corner Techny-united and State-sia. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$5,000 IN A THOR-oughly-established manufacturing ousiness. This is a fine opportunity for an active business man. Apply to L. P. SWIFT & SON, Room 55 Ashland Block. PARTNER WANTED—A CHANCE RARELY OF-fored—A partner with not less than \$4,600, in a staple, easy, and respectable business, commanding a large trade and bearing the strictest examination; knowledge of business easily acquired, no risk, and references ex-changed. Principals only need address, X 81, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STATIONARY 20-horse boiler and engine, pumps, etc., all complete. Address G. DAVISON, west end Lake-st. bridge. TWO STEAM-ENGINES, MADE BY HOARD & Son, will be sold at auction, Thursday afternoon, Dec. M. as 3 o'clock, at W. McCingon & Co. b., & South Canalste, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., actioneers. WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman having a first-class established. Western trade in Ohio and Micrigan, or Northern Hilmon, Address, with references, Lock Box 5114, Boston, Mass. WANTED—TO-DAY, CLERK FOR REAL ESTATE Office. Apply, arise 10 a. m., D. W. MOTT, RI West Madison-st., or 61 South Halated-st., Room 19.

WANTED-A COMPETENT SASH MAKER THAT has experience in making all kinds of sash, and can The experience in making all kinds of sash, and can take charge of a number of men; none others need apply. Inquire at the new Sash and Door Factory, at North Pier.

WANTED-A GUOD CARRIAGE WOOD WORK-man, and a good carriage ironer, to go in the country. Call at 201 Lake-st., or address YEAGER & BOW-ER, Lanark, Ill. WANTED-CARRIAGE SMITH-TO COMMENCE work to-day. Steady job. Good wages. J. K. KIMBALL & CO., 45 Cottage Grove-av. WANTED CABINET MAKERS AND CARVERS at 44, 46 and 48 East Adams et. R. W. BATES 4

Employment Agencies WANTED-YOUNG MEN LOOKING FOR EM-ployment, eall on J. W. MOTT, 62 South Halsted-st., Room 19. Merchants and others furnished with first-class help on short notice free of charge.

Miscellancons.
WANTED-500 LABORERS FOR BATON ROUGE W ANTED-50 LABORERS FOR BATON ROUGE: Work guranteed; good wages; must start the veok. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Michigan-av., near Central Depot. JAMES BRYCK, Agent.
W ANTED-A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE RUSINESS W man, to act as general agent for Wisconsin, lilinois, Michigan, and Indiana, for the sale of a new heating-drum, or fuel-saver; an article that will save from \$5\$ to 50 per cent of fuel. None but reliable men need apply. Call at CRAGIN BROS. & CHANDLER'S, 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED - A SMART BOY TO WORK IN A boarding-house. Apply at 420 Wabash-av.

WANTED - AGENTS TO SELL FINE FAMILY Bibles by installment navment. V Eibles by installment-payments; casy work and good poolis. Best line of family Bibles, English and German Protestant and Catholic, in the city. F. A. HUTCHIN SON & CO., 92 Market-st. WANTED-FIVE MORE FIRST-CLASS CAN-vassers on a daily paper. Good salary. Room 17, WANTED-BAR-KEEPER, AT 156 SOUTH HAL-W ANTED SALESMAN ONE WHO CAN COM-mand large influence with the stationery trade West and South, and bring substantial and undoubted refer-ences as to superior ability and integrity. To such a good opening is offered. Address JAMES F. BULL, care H. B. Clanin & Co., New York. W ANTED THREE FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS who speak German, good pay. Apply at Room 17, for Dearburnest.

WANTED-AT 310 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Christmas Eve, 6 or 7 musicians. Apply at 8:30 p WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE OUT of employment, to know that they can make from \$3 to \$10 a day, 50 cents capital is all that is required. Send 50 cents for particulars. Address B. H. ALDER, Cincinnati Post-Office. WANTED-4 OR-5 GOOD ENERGETIC MEN FOR WANTED-MEN-WE CAN SHOW THE BEST enance in America to make money on small outlay, in city or country. Samples free to good men that can engage permanently. RAY & CO., 161 East Randolubst. Room E.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.
WANTED - AT 1070 INDIANA-AV., A COMPEtent Swede or German kitchen girl. Good referwhite the same of German kitchen girl. Good references required.

WANTED-42 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, SMART, tidy Protestant girl, with fint-class references to W ANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED-AT 161 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A NEAT German girl: 82.50 per week WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work for small family; good reference required. Apply at 1138 Michigan-av., after 9 a. m. WANTED-A GOOD AMERICAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for general housework in family of three, with references. 28 South Paulina-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Y One that is competent and reliable can find a good situation and liberal wages by applying at 249 Huron-st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, Swede or German; must be neat; bring reference.

331 West Adams-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 139? Wabash av. German or Swede

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 85 Thirty-secondst. No Irish need apply.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. Apply 800 West Washington-st., corner Oakley-av. W Apply 800 West Washington-st., corner Oakley-av.
W ANTED-A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work, in a small family. Inquire 656 West Washing WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and to assist in washing and ironing. No mutton head need apply. 22 Sixteenth-s. W ANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework. 670 West Washington-st.

WANTED - TWO EXPERIENCED LAUNDRY 100 and 142 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous-Wanted-Physician-A good opening for 22, Creston, iii. WANTED-A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT writing and reading. Address READER, Tribune efficiency

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-A NEW TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE TO RENT-A FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements, at 203 North Clark at. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st. TO RENT—A NEW SWELL-FRONT BRICK RESI-dence, 69 Langiey-av., near Ellis Park, cheap. GEO. WOODLAND, Jh.. Prairie State Loan and Trust Co. TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, central location, modern improvements, will give rent for board of four persons. Address Tel, Trib-une office.

TO RENT-47 SOUTH LASALLE-ST., NICELY furnished rooms, by the week or moath, to gentlemen only, \$10 to \$20 per month. Apply at Room 9.

TO RENT-STORES. OFFICES. &c. TO RENT-STORE ON STATE ST., NEAR MADI-sou-st. Apply at 148 State-st.

Offices.
TO RENT-OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN
the Oris Block, at very low prices. Inquire at Room i.

WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED COTTAGE
within 2 miles of Stock-Yards; rent not to exceed
\$30. No children. Best of references given. Address
N. Union Stock-Yards, Unicago.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR
housekeeping, in an American family, near Haisted and Kandolph-sts. Address U.S., Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE BARN, WORK-storage of ce; not more than eight blocks distant from MAR & ROESING, corner of West Prefit has been storage of the ROESING, corner of West Prefit and Royen-six.

WANTED-TO RENT-A COTTAGE ON WEST Side, between Aberdeen and Ashlanday, either on Menroe, Adams, or Fulton-sts. Address O 10, Tribune

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LARGE SIZE MAGIClantern with shdow; gas apparatus and seamless
sheet; cost \$250, will sell for \$100.

The new futures of a meat market; cost \$150 a week
ago, will take \$40.

Two new billiard tables, cues, bails, etc., complete,
3½ size, cost \$325, will sell for \$300 cash.

THOMAS 4 CO., 51 Clark-st.

TOR SALE —\$125 - A FIRST CLASS BEVELED
carom billiard-table, all complete, with balls, cues,
etc.; has been used but 30 days; cost \$350. Address, or
inquire of, F. K. LAMB, corner Frankin and Madison.
LOR SALE—NEW \$10 PERFECTION BABY_JUMP.

TOR SALE—NEW \$10 PERFECTION BABY_JUMP.

inquire of, F. K. LAMB, corner Franklin and Madison.

FOR SALE—NEW \$10 PERFECTION BABY_JUMPer, 87: also, \$20 Beckwith sewing-machines, \$11; and
\$12 machines, \$5, at 47 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD CIGARS, \$15 PER THOUSAND,
worth \$40; taken for debt, and must sell; straight,
regular goods. Only 2,000 left. 71 Twenty-sith-st.

FOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATH,
some cockroach while they infest your warm rooms,
by using Oakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warmanted.
Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUK OAKLEY, 620 State-st.

FOR SALE-THREE SETS OF MINK FURS IN splendid condition, very cheap. Loan office 125 Clarkst., Room 2, up-stairs.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED-NOT FRAUD-the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1637.

PERSONAL.

TO KENT-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE TO RENT-ROGAIS FURNISHED FOR DOCUMENT REPORT OF RENT-ROGAIS FURNISHED WITHOUT CHIEFER, 25.60 and \$5 per week. EDWARDS, 557 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; most central location and cheapest runt in the city; \$12 to \$20 per month. Call at 86 Clark-st., Room 6. A NICE CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE
A for sale; one room in rear furnished, reut \$12 per
month, for \$150. 2045 West Adams.st., corner Green.

A RELIABLE PERSON, WITH A FEW HUNDRED
deliars to invest, willing to go to a sister city, can
make \$2,000 in sixty days.

Call, between 10 a. m. and 3
p. m., at 77 West Madison-at., Room 7.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR
ALOON AND RESTAURANT AT 174 WEST MADisout-st. for sale cheap; good reason given for going
out of business. Inquire on the premises.

CALOON LICENSE. COUNTER, PIGEONHOLE TO RENT-NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month; 176 Clark-st., corner Mon roo. Office Room 7. TO RENT-CHEAP-5 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSE keeping, in brick block on State-st. C. DELANG Room & Reaper Block. TO RENT-A SUFFE OF FLEGANT FURNISHEI Trooms suitable for offices or a home for gentleman and wife. Rent low; location the most destrable; furniture for sale if desired. Address R 89, Tribune office. CALOON LICENSE, COUNTER, PIGEONHOLE table, platform scales, gas-fixtures, saloon-tables, in good order. 359 Division-st. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen quiet and respectable; terms moderate. 72 East Van-Buren-sk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 195 KAST WASHING-TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAR-RIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TUESDAYS AND FRI-DAYS at 10 a. m. Partice wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are cer-tain. COVERED GROCER'S WAGON, NEARLY NEW, with 16 young country borsos, at our next sale. Chicago Horse Market, 273 West Twelfth-sts. Private sales daily. daily.

FOR SALE-FOR WANT OF USE, 6 MARES AND
6 horses. JAMES BRENNAN, 213, 215, and 217
West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE-\$68 WILL BUY A GENERAL WORK
mare, I, 110 pounds, and warranted; also, one stylish
sound young driving-horse, \$79; must be sold for some
price to-day. In rear of residence, 223 West Twelfth-st. price to-day. In rear of residence, 23 West Twelfth-st.

TOR SALE-DOCTOR'S TOP PHEATON. BEST

style and make, but little used, cheap. Inquire of
foreman at depot corner Union and Carcoll-sts.

TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS.

three very last and stylish driving horses, 6 and 3
years of age, sound and kind, fear nothing; also a Concord top beggs as good at new. They are said for cash, and
a trial of three days allowed with either. Call to-day and
thay will be sold a bargain. Apply at private barn at the
rear of residence, 33 Michigan.av.

U. ANTED TO. BUY A SECOND. HAND EXPRESS. rear of residence, 600 Michigan.av.

WANTED-TO.BUY A SECOND-HAND EXPRESS wagon at 30 Burling-st., North Side.

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND LEATHER-TOP buggy; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Address ZEB, Tribune other, Chicago.

WANTED-TO-DAY, 10 HORSES FOR FARMING purpose, to finish up a car-load, at 261 and 263 State-st. 1.2 HORSES FOR SALE, FROM \$25 UPWARDS; 1.3 advancements made on stock; bornes bought and sold on short notice. Boarders wanted. 42 Harmon-court.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

A SULLIVIT AND GREEN PLUSH PARLOR Asili, with ruffling, seven piaces, comprising teto-a-teto rofa, two easy chairs, and four window chairs, worth \$20x, for sale at \$0.4. Residence \$46 Michigan.av.

FOR SALE—FHE FURNITURE IN A 12-ROOM house on Wabashav. at half price; suitable for boarding or lodging. 143 Clark-84. Room 5.

TO CLOSE OUT CONSIGNMENTS BEFORE JAN.

1. This week we will sell at private sale and save buyers 50 per cent. Parlor sets, marble-top chamber suits, and furniture of every description, housekeeping goods of all kinds. Cook and heating stores in great variety. Auction sales, Wednesday and Saturday. Buyers take notice. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS 4 OU., Auctioneers, 204 and 26 East Madison-8t.

C TOVES, CROCKELL, WILLIAMS 4 OU.

A GENTS WANTED—sie PER DAY—TO SELL THE four can make money selling the "Home Shuttle rou can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If called the selling the s

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY AND Capable wet-nurse, to take care of a young child at her own home. Call upon, or address, Dr. C. J. ADAMS, 34 West Harrison-st. Employment Agents.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukoe-av. CITUATION WANTED BY A LADY OF REFINE-ment and taste, as saleslady in a fancy or dry goods store; best of references given. Address S 80, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE Joung lady to leach music, wait on table, or do anything honorable for her board. Address U 78, Tribung

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Ner paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG. 79 Jackson A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st. A LL GOCD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMAN, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A CCOUNTANT-BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED A complicated accounts adjusted, by an expert of 2 years' experience. Address WRBB, Room 1, 188 Eas Madison-st.

BOOK KEEPER - BOOKS WRITTEN UP; ACCounts made out, etc.; best references. Address
Ps?, Tribuns office.

BROOM-CORN! BROOM-CORN!—15 TO 20 TONS
Broom-CORN. Tribune office. OKE-PERSONS RESIDING IN THE SOUTH OR West Divisions of the city can be supplied with any quantity of coke at ile cents per bushel at the new works, corner of Deering and Cologne-sts. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY. CASH PAID FOR DISTRIBUTE STATES OF THE STATE any part of the city, free.

CREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT FURS—IN ORUDER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE A LOT ELEGANT FURS PURCHASED AT THE BANKRUPT
SALE OF A NEW YORK REFAIL FUR HOUSE,
THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ARE OFFERED:
A genaine mink muff and collar, \$7.
New set, iyax, french seal, mink, or marten, \$10.
Handsome set mink muff with boa or cellar, \$20.
New and stylish seal ascque, \$85.
Extra quality seal-skin set for \$25.
Choice and elogant mink sets, \$25 to \$40.
All warranted new and perisct, first-class gooda.
Residence \$45 Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.

CAKE VOILE WIFE A PERSENT ARE THE BEST

AKE YOUR WIFE A PRESENT OF THE BEST clothes winger in the market: price, 44.50 till Jan. 1875. A. D. HYDE, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 13. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

NORTH MAY-ST.—BOARD, THREE COMfortably furnished rooms, or one double room settable for single men. Terms, \$5 per week. Best of ref-

South Side.

S PARK BOW-FURNISHED BOOMS TO RENT, O with board.

264 furnished room, with board for two, or a single front room, a moderate rates.

284 AND 285 MCHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANILY-back room; moderate rates; references required back room; moderate rates; references required.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR of piano; single rooms, \$5.50. North Side.

250 EAST OHIO-ST. - NICELY-FURNISHED

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BRTWEEN
Madison and Monroe-4ts.—Pirst-class beard, \$7 per
weeks two in a room, \$6; day-board, \$5.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AND wife in a private family within 1 mile of Rock Island car-shops; breakfast at half-past 5; about \$50 per month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR A LITERARY MAN—WANTED, a partner to take a third or half interest in a publicability of the control of the contro

S TOVES, CROCKERY, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING goods on easy monthly payments. E. W. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—
We want directlass agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, Wilson SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 Bestevel, Onicago. PERSONAL-WILL LADY TEACHER THAT WAS to meet gentleman last Monday, at 3 p. m., be at same place Saturday at 3 p. m.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Troups. "La Filie de Madame Augot."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE Randolph street, between

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Snerman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Le Petit Faust."

CHICAGO MUSEUM Monroe street, between Dear born and State. "Everybody's Friend" and "The Two Puddifoots." Afternoon and evening.

PLEIADES LODGE, A. F. and A. M., No. 478.—Special communication this (Thursday) evening, Dec. 21.
All members are requested to attend. Per order of the
W. M. C. G. HOWELL, Sec.

ORIENTAL SOVEREIGN CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S. -The regular assembly will be held at their Rendeztous, 72 Monroest., this (Thursday) evening, at 7% o'clock. By order of the Con'dr-in-Chief.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS. -OWING TO THE increased and constantly increasing cost of vanilla bea used in the manufacture of extract vanilla, spurious co-pounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tongbean. This naussating substitute costs the manufacture, less than one-twentieth part as much as the genuium van ilia bean. It can readily be distorted by its fragrance. It is used principally by tobacconists for perfuning smul and cigars, and was never intended to be used as a lavoring for the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. ach, usekeepers who study their interests will demand of grooer strictly pure vanilla only, and refuse to ac-of an adultrated compound, which may render the

Houseas their grocer strictly pure their grocer strictly pure their grocer strictly pure their grocer at a dultrated compound, which may copy of an adultrated compound, which selected burnett's extract of vanilla is prepared from Touque vanilla beans, and is warranted estiroly free from Touque vanilla beans, and is warranted estiroly free from Touque vanilla, rose, all or other deleterious substance:
All cooking extracts, such as lemon, vanilla, rose, almond, celery, etc., prepared at the labratory of Joseph Burnott & Co., Boston, can be rolled upon for purity strength. For upward of 22 years they have been used by the leading hotels and the best families throughout the United states, and are sold by all first-class grocers and

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Wants, To Rents, Lost and Found, Horses and Carriages, Buarding and Lodging, etc., etc. SIXTH PAGE—Ocean Steamships, Railroad Time-Table, etc., etc.
SEVENTH PAGE-Amusements, Sewing-Machines,
Medical Cards, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 24, 1874.

Senators Schurz and Fenton say they voted for the Senate Finance bill in order to strengthen the Republican party. So these gentlemen are back in the ranks.

The Finance Committees of both House sof Congress have about decided to recommend the restoration of the former impost duties on tea and coffee, and to advise no change in the tax on whisky. This is exactly the action that we think they ought to recommend.

The trial of McDonald, the chief gambler and rowdy of Chicago, who is charged with attempting to kill a saloon-keeper named McGARRY, was begun yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution was not all in when the Court adjourned. The counsel for the prosecution very foolishly consented to the dispersion of the jury over night. Some of the jurymen, perhaps, found business to de at

A Washington newspaper vesterday aimed would say, at Mr. WHITELAW REID and Mr. JAY Gould, in the shape of an editorial article examine those gentlemen relative to the Pacific Mail swindle. It is said that the great moral organ which Mr. Gould owns and Mr. REED edits is being used to depress the value of Pacific Mail stock. We do not know that there is any truth in the rumor.

The Finance bill will come up in the House on Jan. 7. Between now and then there are two weeks. Time enough, and to spare, to inform Congressmen that the people wish a more radical measure than the one which passed the Senate. Since specie-payments are determined on, and the day fixed. why not set our houses in order for the change? Why not make a bill leading gradually to specie-payment, instead of one which proposes to reach it by a jump?

An excellent sub-committee has been appointed by the Committee on Ways and Means to sit in New York during the recess and continue the Pacific Mail investigation. Among other matters, the story recently published in THE TRIBUNE touching the connection of the notorious "BILL" KING with the swindle, will be thoroughly examined. Mr. King has already testified before a Committee of a previous House that he knew nothing of the affair. If it should appear, after all, that he received the famous \$500,000 check and disbursed it, there will be a dreadful breach in his reputation. The situation is really becoming awkward for WILLIAM.

The three Special Committees appointed by the House to investigate alleged outrages in the South will probably ascertain the true condition of affairs there, and suggest adequate remedies for such disorders as are found to exist. The House yesterday appropriated \$2,500 each for the expenses of these Committees, and they will begin work at once. One Committee will inquire into the circumstances of the Vicksburg massacre, another into the disorders at New Orleans, and a third will determine the value of the reports sent out by Congressman Hay, of Alabama, whose reputation was somewhat rudely and successfully assailed during the last political campaign.

Messrs. Poland and Ward, of the Arkaneas Investigating Committee, are said to have in course of preparation a report maintaining the legality of BROOMS' pretensions to the Government. If these gentlemen have really come to any such conclusions they ought to lose no time in reconsidering. There is not a constitutional lawyer of any standing in the country who does not hold that the Garland Government, chosen under the new Consti-tution, is legal. Both POLAND and WARD may find it convenient before long to begin again the active practive of law. They can-not afford to wantonly injure their reputa-tions as lawyers by becoming the champions

The Chicago produce markets were gen-mally weak yesterday, though not heavy. Item pork was more active, and 25c per bri

seller February. Lard was quiet and 10c per 100 hbs lower, closing at \$13.00 cash, and \$13.25 seller February. Meats were in better demand and firmer, at 6 1-2c for shoulders, 9 3-8c for short ribs, and 9 7-8c for short clears. Highwines were in fair demand and steady, at 97c per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat was less active and easier, closing weak at 89 1-4c cash, and 89 1-2c for January. Corn was quiet and irregular, closing firmer on old, at 78 1-2c, easier on new at 65 3-4c, and at 71 5-8e for May. Oats were dull and 1-4@1-2c lower, closing at 53 3-8c cash, and 52 5-8c for January. Rye was quiet and firm at 97@98c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at \$1.25 for January, and \$1.26 for February. Hogs were dull and lower. Sales chiefly at \$6.60@6.90. Cattle were quiet and steady. Sheep were active and unchanged.

In our commercial columns yesterday occurred the following paragraph:

A rather large number of "puts" on wheat at 85c for March were bought to-day by one firm. Some people have an idea that that is contrary to the law, but as "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," this notice is probably the only one that will be taken of the matter.

The law of the State declares all such transactions to be illegal, and on a par with gambling contracts; and those guilty of them are liable, upon conviction, to fine and imprisonment. The Board of Trade cannot have one law unto itself different from that of the State. Whatever is criminal under the laws of the State, should be treated as criminal by the Board of Trade. Such operations, being criminal, should not be recognized or tolerated, and the selling or buying of puts ought to be made, upon conviction, cause for expulsion. Until this be done the Board of Trade will be itself direlect in its duty to its own character, and cannot consistently appeal for the support of public opinion in its proceedings against members for, perhaps, slighter offenses.

The New Orleans Returning Board has just concluded its labors, some seven weeks after the election. The official results were an nounced yesterday. They give the Republicans a majority of one in the Lower House of the State Legislature. It is impossible to say now whether these returns are honest or fraudulent. The Republicans in Louisiana. of course, maintain one thing, and the Democrats another. It is pretty certain, however, that the publication of the returns would be a signal for civil war if the City of New Orleans were not in the keeping of United States troops. The Con gressional Committee of Investigation now on its way to New Orleans suggest some measure of relief may for that State. The Republican administration there at present is not such as Northern Republicans care to be responsible for. It would be far better to restrict the powers of the Returning Board, and repeal the infamous laws which now disgrace the statutebooks of Louisiana, at the expense of losing the State to the Republican party, than to perpetuate Republican rule by unworthy means.

There is some speculation as to the expediency of holding an election in the First Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. RICE. The Ele tion law of this State-Chap. 46, Sec. 46provides that for any special election "at east twenty days'" notice shall be given. At the shortest time, no election could be had. returns made and canvassed, and certificate issued, before the 25th or 28th of January. This would leave but thirty-five days of the session. We do not think there is any emergency calling for such an election. It will nvolve a public cost of several thousand dollars to the people of South Chicago, the "unhappy lick," as Senator Flanagan County, and for the mere purpose of enasouth towns of Cook County and DuPage bling some aspirant to enjoy Congressional honors for thirty-five days. There can be nothing gained by the election. If a Demo crat be chosen he cannot change the political majority, and, if a Republican, he will only add one more to the more than two-thirds majority already existing. We hope the Governor will not call any election. The city, and State, and county will not suffer during the interval. Let us have peace There is too much ballot-boxing anyway.

Much more discouraging and disgraceful than the original passage in the Common Council of the Wabash Avenue Railroad ordi nance was the signing of it yesterday by Mayor Colvin. We looked for better things from him. It was reasonable, indeed, to ex pect that, when the nature of the ordinance was made known to him, and he was shown the circumstantial evilence of corruption in the Common Council, he would veto the ordinance. The people expected that much of him. The Mayor's reasons, or excuses, for signing the ordinance would be amusing if they were put forward privately by a brutal ignoramus, from whom nothing better could b expected; coming from the Mayor of Chicago, they are humiliating enough. They are as follows: (1) Because an injunction would have been granted if any other company had secured the franchise; (2) because the improvement of the avenue by the building of a horse-railway will increase the taxable valuation of city property fronting on it. As to the charge that money was used in the Council, the Mayor says that it made no difference at all to him how much money was used. He was interested in the fact, not the means by which that fact was caused. A more disgraceful sentiment than this never came from a public officer. We consider it to be the duty of the next Grand Jury to investigate the facts of this most scandalous transaction, and to indict anybody who shall appear to be corruptly concerned in it, from the Mayor down.

We reprint to-day a letter, originally published by the Cincinnati Gazette, which completely exposes the designs of the corruptionists at Washington as against Secretary BRISTOW and Secretary JEWELL. These two new members of the Cabinet have given great dissatisfaction in certain quarters by insisting upon economy and general efficiency in the administration of the Departments which they control. They have been wonderfully obtuse to party-claims, wonderfully alert to the demands of the public, wonde fully irreverent of the "usages of the De partment," and wonderfully acute in discover ing and correcting abuses. In short, they have insisted upon conducting their Departments like business institutions. It is easy to see why such officers are obnoxious to place-hunters and those who have been accustomed in a small way to dispense official patronage. The plan which the enemies of the new Secretaries have adopted in the endeavor to secure their removal is fully set forth in the letter to which we have already referred. It is based, ticular appointment or line of policy, after it has been discovered, through private sources of information, that the Secretary concerned in the matter intends to recommend a different appointment or pol icy. When the President and the Secretary consult in the matter, and are found to disa gree, the latter, of course, is charged by his enemies with maintaining "a factious opposition." We believe the essential points of the method of attack adopted by the corruptionists have been correctly stated. We be lieve, too, that the President's confidence in his new advisers, who were notably his personal selections, cannot be shaken by the intrigues of malevolent backbiters.

A DEMCCRATIC PLEA FOR BRAINS.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, Democratic, in its issue of the 21st inst., contains a very plaintive little wail over the fact that the Democratic reaction will not add any thing to the intellectual strength of the pres ent Opposition on the floor of the next Congress. Such Democratic journals as are able to discover anything at all will probably come to the same conclusion, now that their attention has been called to it by the Courier-Journal. If brains did not count in Congress, there would be no occasion for Democratic journals to discount Democratic victories: but, unfortunately for them, brains do count in Washington, as elsewhere, and the necessity for these brains is intimated in the following little plaint from the Courier-Journal, which has eyes sharp enough to see that the Democratic victories may yet prove barren:

The Democrats, therefore, have been admitted of The Democrats, therefore, have been admitted on trial merely. The country says to them, "Well, now, let us see what you can do," If honesty, in the common sense of the term, were all that is required, the demand could easily be filled. But we shall presently see the Republicans, chastened by disaster, vying with the Democrats in manifestations of the same virtue. They have already thrown many of their roques overboard. More will follow. After a little while, we shall not be accessed on phases of corruntion. poard. More will follow. After a little while, we shal not be able to proceed on charges of corruption. On the contrary, we shall need a policy of our own; and f this is to work well and wear well, it must embrace distinctly and intelligently, the many novel problems which begin to press upon the social no less than the political life of America. Brains are indispensable to hits business, and hence, I repeat, that it is a regretful eature of the situation to note the absence of any gher purpose at this time than that which rela-read and butter.

It is not often that THE TRIBUNE can indorse the statements of a Democratic paper, but we may assure the Courier-Journal that we heartily agree with it in all it says in the above extract. The recent elections weeded out of the Republican party its weak and corrupt material, and left the solid stuff which will confront Democratic incompetency on the floor of the next Congress. Who are to be the leaders to handle the questions which are to come up? There is something to do besides making investigations and scrambling for spoil. Great questions must be presented for settlement, requiring leaders competent to grapple with them, and, when these issues come up, the Republicans will have men on the floor who can meet them. The Democracy will have in the chair of the House, unless some Democratic intrigue not yet apparent overthrows him, FERNANDO WOOD, the salary grabber and representative of the slums of New York, who is already captivating the Democratic instincts with his fine liquors. Unless some other Democratic statesman can furnish a sample of whisky superior to Fer-NANDO'S, and keep a better lunch-table, there will be no competition for the Speakership. With FERNANDO WOOD in the chair, and a Democratic House without head on the floor, time will make all things even again. If it were necessary to make investigations, the Democracy can provide committees enough. If honesty is a requisite of success, perhaps by a severe effort the Democracy can furnish that also. But, when brains are required, we are inclined to agree with our Democratic contemporary that "the outlook in this respect is really discouraging." The Repubican party can afford to bide its time. It has ridden itself of many of its incumbrances, and will throw away more of them. Before the next Congress has expired, it will be in complete fighting order. Like Fabius, it

waits to win. THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

The bill agreed upon by the Senate caucus ast week, and passed by the Senate on Tuesday, is, in one very important particular, a very different bill from what the telegraphic synopsis of it led us to suppose.

The country has had already one serious and dangerous instance of blind and indefinite legislation. Secretary BOUTWELL and his Assistant RICHARDSON, in 1872, assumed the authority to issue a portion of the \$44,-000,000 greenbacks retired by direction of law in 1867-'68. This conduct was severely criticised at the time, and the Finance Committee of the ate strongly reprobated the act, and in most emphatic terms censured the policy of leaving it to the discretion of any executive officer, under any circumstances, to issue Government securities to raise or depress the market. Subsequently, when the act was repeated, Congress repealed the discretionary power, and, by express statute, legalized the past usurpations. Now we have the same Senate Committee reporting, and the Senate passing, a bill requiring the Secretary of the Freasury, from time to time, to retire eighty millions of greenbacks with a view of resuming specie-payments in 1879, and then, by the omission of any requirement to the contrary, authorizing him to reissue other notes in lieu of those retired. In this particular the bill as it now stands is mockery. It may be construed vorse, because it authorizes the increase of National Bank notes indefinitely, without any corresponding or proportionate reduction of the greenbacks. So long as the present President and Secretary of the Treasury may remain in office, this discretionary power will not be abused in the interest of inflation; but who can guarantee as to their necessors? Moreover, the principle is wrong. No officer should have the power at his will to regulate the amount of currency in circulation. The bill should be amended in this perticular by the House. That question of the amount of currency authorized to be issued should not be left, as this bill leaves it, with-

out a peremptory regulation of law. The main advantage of the bill is that its moral weight is in the right direction; it overdue paper. While it leaves the matter years hence the Secretary shall proceed to sell bonds for gold, and with the proceeds redeem the currency. The tendency of the bill. as it now stands, is to prevent the resumption of specie-payments at any time before 1879, and to make no preparation for resumption then by reducing in the meantime the volume of outstanding notes, because the discretionary authority is left with whoever happens to be Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the recalled a scheme of inflation.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The action of the courts in the cases of FISCHER and STURGES, in the matter of the power of the Board of Trade of Chicago to scipline its members, leaves no longer any doubt on that subject. There never should have been any doubt on the question of power, nor any hesitation in the exercise of The Board has been so long negligent of its reputation that the number of those who were guilty of disreputable practices had be come formidable enough to contest for the supremacy. Nothing is so conducive to honor and high character as the prompt punishment of misconduct, and nothing so encouraging to loose principles and conduct as a lax administration of discipline. The courts have come to the aid of the reputable members, who have always been sustained by public opinion, and it is now for them to maintain their scendency and redeem the character of the Board by a rigid exaction of honorable deal-Judge Moore has decided, in the case of

FISCHER, that the Board of Trade has full power to discipline its members. Judge WILLIAMS has practically dissolved the in junction in the STURGES case, leaving that gentleman subject to the discipline, the adninistration of which was interrupted by an injunction. It will be remembered that the Board was holding an election on the question of the expulsion of STURGES when the injunction was served. This was done at twenty-five minutes before the time fixed for closing the polls. The injunction was subsequently modified so as to permit the ballots actually polled to be counted. Just how the Board is to resume its jurisdiction is now a sumes exactly at the point where it was suswill be reopened and kept open twentyfive minutes for the votes of those who did not vote on the previous day. Then the clared just as if there had been no suspension of the election by the injunction. And, after the voting is finished and the result deredress of grievances if he can show that he is an innocent and persecuted man. But the right of the Board to discipline its members for unmercantile conduct can never be vielded. If the Board fails to proceed with the case and complete it, they will bring themselves into public contempt, and deserv-

The injunction merely stopped proceedngs for the moment, but has undone noth-It is the bounden duty of the Board of Trade to commence exactly at the poin where they left off, and complete the proceedings, and of the officers to execute the verdict rendered by the ballots of the body.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO DEPOT. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, under a cor tract with the Directors of the Exposition and approved by the Board of Public Works. now occupies as a waiting-room and ticket office the new addition to the north end of the Exposition Building, known as the Agricultural Implement Hall. The Baltimore & Ohio Company have leased this wing of the building, which would otherwise be unoccupied five months, or till June 1 next, and pay therefor at the rate of \$500 a month. It is now the desire of the controlling ring of the Common Council to oust the road from the use of this idle portion of the Exposition Building. The purpose is neither fair nor in

the interest of the public. The Baltimore & Ohio Company came into the possession of this room as follows: Having arranged with the Illinois Central Road tracks, and use the old Illinois Central depot, the Baltimore & Ohio came in along the Lake Front, under the impression that it had secured a passenger depot. Thereupon the Michigan Central Railroad, which has been opposing the entrance of the Baltimore & Ohio Road into Chicago in every possible manner, enjoined the Illinois Central from extending the privileges of the old depot to the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The injunction was issued under an old contract between the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Roads. Pending this injunction, the Baltimore & Ohio trains were forced off on one side upon ground owned by the Illinois Central Road, to the east of the depot. To reach the B. & O. trains, people have been forced to cross a net-work of railroad tracks, and run the gauntlet of a score of engines and trains, switching backward and forward; and this at the risk of life and limb. It was this public inconvenience and danger to life of the people of Chicago as well as strangers that induced the Baltimore & Ohio people to rent that portion of the Exposition Building which they now occupy. It is just large enough to make comfortable waiting-rooms and offices during the winter and spring, and the trains are run from 30 to 40 feet to the

east of it. The pretense of the Common Council's interference in this contract is, that the railroad might acquire some color of title to the property under the lease! Nothing could be more absurd. The property occupied by the Baltimore & Ohio Company is no part of the property formerly in dispute between the city and the three railroads which claimed to have bought it under authority of an act of the Legislature. That property lies all to the north of Monroe street, and the Exposition Building all to the south of Monroe street. That portion of the Lake Front occupied by the Exposition Building has never been in dispute; no railroad company, or any other run upon it, and no buildings erected thereon | result. except the Exposition Building, which was authorized by the Mayor, Common Council, and Board of Public Works. A small fraction of this building is now occupied under a lease till June 1, 1875, made with the sanction of the Board of Public Works, which controls the disposition and management of which treats it as true can be itself names a day, remote it is true, when the the building under the resolution of the Com-Treasury shall redeem its outstanding and mon Council authorizing its construction. How in the name of common sense can a of retiring the currency in the meanwhile in lease of a part of this building till June 1 a state of uncertainty, it requires that five | next give a color of title to the lessees of the Lake Front or any portion thereof?

The fact is that this is a mere and shallow pretense, which the Common Council has adopted, either for the purpose of punishing the Baltimore & Ohio Company, or to levy blackmail upon them. The reason why the Baltimore & Ohio Company are to be punished is, that they did not apply to the Common Council and buy a lease of the building from the ring which controls that tired greenbacks whenever he pleases. The body. The occupancy would be all right if of course, on deception and fraud. It con-sists in committing President Grant to a par-tired notes as fast as they come into the way. The Baltimore & Ohio Bailroad people, the privilege had been purchased in the usual

Treasury. As the bill stands, it may be fairly though they had distinct intimation that they It can be used in Europe more profitably should proceed in this way, did not than it can be here, because it is in demand see fit to spend any money on the Council. They proceeded in a more If we resume specie-payments, gold will be direct and honorable manner. They secured in greater demand here, and will therefore the lease they wanted by offering a stay here. It is putting the cart before the liberal rental, and without spending the money in buying Aldermanic votes; and they must be left in the peaceful possession of the property thus rented from the very persons, and the only persons, authorized to rent it. By the 1st of next June the injunction on the Illinois Central prohibiting them from allowing the Baltimore & Ohio Road to use their depot will have been removed, or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have made other and permanent arrangements for a depot. Meanwhile, it is for the public interest and safety of the people of Chicago that they should retain their present quarters, and neither the disappointment of corrupt Aldermen at not receiving a bribe, nor the opposition of rival railroad companies, should be permitted to drive them off from a privilege lawfully acquired. Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, if nothing can be done in or about this city without first buying and paying for a sufficient number of Aldermanic votes to sanction it. The Baltimore & Ohio people should not budge, nor pay a dollar but what they have agreed to pay. The courts and the public will sustain them in resisting any

attempt at blackmail in this matter.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE AND SPECIE-PAY-MENTS. An adverse balance of trade is not shown by the entries of the Custom-House books. When these books record the export of \$75, 000,000 worth of goods and the import of \$100,000,000 worth, it is not a fair deduction question. That jurisdiction, of course, re- that there is a balance of \$25,000,000 against us, which we must liquidate with gold or evipended by the injunction. The Board has dences of indebtedness. For if the exported now to appoint a time when the polls goods valued at \$75,000,000 here were worth \$85,000,000 abroad, and if the imported goods valued at \$100,000,000 here were worth only \$85,000,000 abroad, then the exports and im whole vote will be counted, and the result de- ports have just balanced each other. The cargoes sent abroad have just paid for the cargoes brought home. There is no balance against anyhody. It is possible indeed that clared, if the majority vote is in favor of his the \$75,000,000 worth of goods exported will expulsion, he should be declared expelled. If | sell for enough in the English market to more he is dissatisfied at the verdict of the members | than pay for the wares entered at \$100,000,of the Board, the courts are open to him for a | 000 at our Custom-Houses on the return voyage. In this case the balance of trade would be in our favor, and yet the Custom-House books would show an adverse balance of \$25,000,000! It is evident that the testimony of these books is not to be relied upon at all, so far as the balance of trade is concerned. A recent writer for a magazine on the subject gives a good illustration of this

fact. He says:

A Boston merchant will ship a cargo of mixed good to the Sandwich Islands to be exchanged for palm oil; this palm oil is shipped to England, as a raw material for manufacture, and sold for cash; the cash is immediately invested in English manufactured goods, which are brought to the United States for sale. The outgoing cargo may have been entered upon the Boston Custom-House books at a valuation of \$10,000 only, while the incoming cargo, having accumulated the unch. le the incoming cargo, having accumulated the pr while the incoming cargo, having accumulated the profits of two entire changes of investment, the carriage of stocks around the world, and the interest on the investment, is entered at a valuation of perhaps \$50,000. This would show a balance of trade against the United States of \$40,000, when in fact there would be no balance whatever, but this difference would really represent the profits of the voyage around the world. This is a common case plainly stated, and represents the actual facts as regards a large proportion of our foreign trade. There is no infallible criterion by which

the balance of trade can be reckoned. Prof. CAIRNES Says, in his recent book: "To determine the amount or extent of the advantage derivable from foreign trade is, and, I venture to say, must ever be, an absolutely insoluble problem." As long as two countries trade with each other, both must gain something. For if either lost, its demand would cease. No merchant persists for years in a business that does not pay. This mutual gain cannot be reckoned. It consists largely in the gratification of individual tastes. Who tell the amount of advantage we derive from the tea trade? If, however, we take the definition of the balance of trade which makes it simply the difference between exports and imports, there is a clew, although not a sure one, to the amount. The books of the bankers who deal in foreign exchange furnish this clew. If they show that we have exported more gold than we have imported, it is a fair inference that the balance of trade is against us, because it is gold which finally settles all deficits in international accounts. It is not a fair inference, however, that the precise amount of the adverse balance of trade is indicated by the excess of the exports of gold over the imports of it. If we buy \$100,000,000 worth of goods from England and sell her \$60,000,-000 worth in the same time, the real balance against us is \$40,000,000. If, now, we float \$30,000,000 worth of bonds stocks, etc. on Lombard street, we will have to export only \$10,000,000 in gold to make good our account, and thus the apparent balance of trade will be but one-fourth of the real one. On the other hand, the bankers' books can take no account of the enormous sums of hard money brought to this country by emigrants. These men do not buy bills of exchange. They bring their gold and silver on their persons. It is estimated that German immigrants have, within half a century brought into this country \$500,000,000 in specie. The bankers' books show no record of this vast sum. It is sufficient proof of the utter untrustworthiness of all the means of calculating the specie receipts and shipments of a country to point to the fact recorded in Bohn's "Political Cyclopædia," that, if the current statistics were true, "all the specie in the world would at the present time be locked up in this island [England]. It is evident, then, that the balance of trade cannot be exactly ascertained, since, if we take the narrowest definition of it, and try to estimate it with the help of the books of corporation or person, has ever laid claim to all the bankers in the country, we cannot any part of it. There are no railroad tracks | place any great faith in the accuracy of the

It is, nevertheless, assumed that we cannot resume specie-payments until the balance of trade, as shown by the bankers' books, is in our favor. The assumption is baseless. We have already proved that this is not the true balance of trade. No argument true. In the second place, if we do export more gold than we import, it does not follow that we have less on handat the end of the year than we had a twelve month before. For this is a gold-producing country. If we have imported \$10,000,000 \$100,000,000 during a year, the stock on hand is greater by \$10,000,000 than it was at the close of the preceding year. This simple fact destroys the inflationist idea that, because we need specie with which to resume, we must wait until we get it from abroad before we attempt resumption. The mines of America can supply the required amount as well as the banks of Europe. Finally, the great reason for the outflow of gold from this country is, that it is not in demand here as a currency.

there as currency. It therefore goes abroad. horse to say that Europe must ship us specie before we can resume. When we resume, and not until then, will she ship us specie. Lack of demand for gold here causes its exportation. We have no use for it, and consequently send it abroad in exchange for things we need or desire. Therefore, say the opponents of resumption, we must stop exportation before we can have a demand. That is, if A causes B. B must be stopped before A can be. But B must go on, by the conditions of the case, as long as A does, because it is the result of A. Therefore B cannot be stopped before A. But A cannot be stopped before B. Whence it follows that neither A nor B can ever be stopped. Could there be a more ridiculous non sequitur? Yet this is simply the precise logical form of the anti-resumption balance-of-trade argument. If the reader will read "irredeemable currency" for A and "exportation of gold" for B, he will have this argument in nutshell. It cannot stand criticism. The balance of trade depends in great part upon specie-payment, but specie-payment depends not at all upon the balance of trade.

CENTRALIZATION.

Because THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly asserted the sovereignty of the nation as superior and paramount to the power of the inlividual State corporations, our Democratic contemporaries accuse us of favoring "centralization"; and centralization is, in the eyes of most of those who do not understand what means,-a category which embraces, with ery few exceptions, the whole rank and file of the Democracy,-a very odious epithet. What DE Tocqueville says of the word in his "Democracy in America" is still true of it, viz. : that it is a word in general and daily ase, without any precise meaning being attached to it. Now there are, as the same eminent writer has pointed out, two kinds of centralization .- a centralization of Government and a centralization of Administration. These two kinds of centralization, though very often found together, are not necessarily inseparable. A centralization of Government is always desirable; a centralization of Administration, never. The Tribune's poition is the same as De Tocqueville's. says he: "I cannot conceive that a ation can live and prosper without a powerful centralization of Government. But I am of opinion that a centralized Administration is fit only to enervate the nations in which it exists, by incessantly diminishing their local spirit." It is centralization of Administration only that works injury to a people, and has a tendency to bring on their commercial decay. This species of centralization THE TRIBUNE will ever oppose. But a centralization of Government at the National Capital, so far as necessary to save us from anarchy on the one hand and dissolution on the other, it will advocate always. If the Democracy oppose this centralization, the country is interested in knowing that they do, since to oppose it is to advocate either anarchy or dissolution, or both. It is only in a state of anarchy that centralization is entirely absent. Given a Government it must have some degree of centralization, or fail to accomplish that for which it was instituted. Yet our Democratic friends have such a horror of the word that they will ot hear it at all. Were they a little more philosophical they would not fear centralization so much. They would know that this country never will have a more centralized Government than the emergencies of the times will demand : so great are the decentralizing influences and interests to be overcome. There is no danger is to weigh this gratification? Can any one that we shall ever have such a centralized ment as that of the Grand Roi, who claimed that he was the State. Such a Gov ernment is simply impossible in this country, and ever will be impossible. But if we are a people ; if, as we claim, we constitute a nation, we need a Government strong enough and centralized enough to make its will obey ed. Without such a Government, there is no security, and without security all the elements that go to constitute the happiness of a people will be inevitably wanting.

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE. Gen. Schenck, our Minister to England has found himself in personal trouble, and

aroused an almost universal feeling of indig-

nation throughout Great Britain, by a very in judicious and ill-considered address, recently made by him at Sheffield, before the Society of Cutlers. The English have discrimination enough not to hold the country responsible for the postprandial utterances of its representative, but the representative himself and there is little doubt that they will make his position very uncomfortable, and deserv edly so, in retaliation for the very low es timate he placed upon the character of his audience and the gross breach of etiquette, amounting almost to insult, of which he was guilty. The points of his speech to which the English take exception are two: first, in saying the English should avoid a quarrel with the United States, ecause it would interfere with the trade of the two countries; and, second, that, when extending a general invitation to the Centennial celebration in 1876, he should intimate that the date (Fourth of July) need not intimidate Englishmen, as he supposed "they had got over the soreness about that." Under the circumstances, the first was a reflect tion upon the character of the English and an intimation of a groveling, men cenary, and greedy disposition, would sacrifice any question of principle, moral or otherwise, to commercial gain. The second was almost a direct insult. A man of ordinary tact and ordinary courtesy would have congratulated the English upon the peaceful and cordial relations existing be tween the two countries, and would not have assumed that those relations could ever be disturbed. Any allusion to such a possibility was superfluous, and the suggestion added to it makes it also disgraceful. The second slur upon the English people is all the worse because no reply can Co made to it and no apology can make satisfaction for it. No Englishman could have made such a speech in this country without immediate rebuke. How, for instance, would a morthern audience, in case the South had of gold, exported \$100,000,000, and produced | defeated the North in the War of the Rebellion, have taken an allusion to their defeat, by a Southern orator, and an invitation to help celebrate it? Mr. SCHENCE might with the utmost propriety have invited the English people to a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the existence of the United States as a nation, and no exceptions would have been taken to it; but to invite the English people, as Mr. Schencz virtually did, to celebrate their own defeat a century ago, was an unpardonable breach of diple

decorum and a glaring instance of persons conceit and lack of tact.

Mr. Schence has heretofore used his office for private purposes of gain through his connection with the Emma Mining Company, and has created a scandal which has injured the country he represents. If he is not es pable of conducting himself as a gentleman among gentlemen, then it is time that the Government should relieve him from his present position, and assign him to another post of duty.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF '44. The history of the Presidential elections of the past is full of suggestions of coming danger to the Republic. We have already given several of these prophetic precedents. An other can be drawn from the famous election of '44. If that of '76 should result in th same way, a civil war of a bitterness without parallel might be the result, provided we nee lect to amend our Constitution, and so fall to guard beforehand against the glaring defects in the present method of electing the Presi, dent of the United States. In 1844, Polk was the Democratic, and CLAY the Whig, nominee for the Presidency,

The vote of New York decided the control POLK received 170 electoral votes, and Cur 105. If New York's 36 votes had been given to CLAY, he would have had 141 to Pour's 134. The Empire State was carried by 6,000 majority. It was claimed that this was fraud ulent. Both parties made desperate exertions to carry the State. Both expected t do so. It has often been charged that the Democracy, wiser in sinfulness than the were in 1868, distributed fraudulent votes throughout the State instead of concentrating them, as they did for Horn MAN and SEYMOUR, in the metropolis. In one of the interior counties, thirteen Demo cratic repeaters were legally convicted of having cast at least 100 false votes for Polk, and were duly jailed. If this fraud was a type of the general conduct of the campaign, New York was really Whig in 1844, just as it was really Republican in 1868. and HENRY CLAY was elected President of the United States and cheated out of the honor, Suspicion attached not only to the returns from New York, but to those from Louisiana The latter State was carried for Polk by the vote of the Parish of Plaquemines. This parish voted for a series of years as follows:

Year.

The plainly fraudulent vote of 1844 gave POLK 970 majority. His majority in the State was 699. It was in this way that the Democracy secured the five electoral votes of the Pelican State. The accepted theory in 1844, and, indeed, up to 1856, was that Congress had no right to pass upon the validity of the electoral returns. Thus New York and Louisiana were both counted for Polk. Now. however, a line of precedents has established the right of Congress to accept or reject re turns at will. If the cases of these two States find a parallel in 1876, as they will almost without doubt, who result can there be, under our present system but one? If the doubtful electoral votes an returned as Republican, the Democratic House will reject them. If they are returned as Democratic, the Republican Senate may reject them. The only appeal will be to the sword. Common sense imperatively demands that this plain danger should be effectively guarded against. Senator Morron canno press his amendment with too much vigor.

The howl over "the bloody chasm," "the op

pression of the Government," and the like, be comes doubly absurd in view of the fact that in

the National Legislature are to be found to-day

the second highest civil officer of the Souther Confederacy, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and this ty-seven of his comrades, both in the Senate and the House. In the Senate are to be found Confederate Adjuta General of Alabama; TEOMAS M. NORWOOD member of the Georgia Confederate Legisla ture; John B. Gordon, Rebel Major-General JAMES L. ALCORN, Confederate Brigadier-Gen eral; MATT. W. RANSOM, Confederate Major General from North Carolina, and his colleague AUGUSTUS S. MEBRIAM, Confederate Distric Solicitor; HENRY COOPER, Confederate Circui Judge in Tennessee: John W. Johnston an old lawyer from Virginia; and Henri G. Davis, a Rebel sympathizer, from West Virginia In the House Virginia is represented by five at Confederates, as follows: James B. Settle Confederates, as follows: newspaper correspondent with LEE's army; THOMAS WHITEHEAD, a cavalry officer; John T. HARRIS, a member of the Confederate Legislature; EPPA HUNTON, a Brigadier-General and a prisoner in Fort Warren; REES T. BOWEN, one of the oldest men in the House, and an ex-mem ber of the Rebel State Legislature. From Texas there are four ex-Confederates: WILLIAM S. HEBNDON, WILLIAM P. McLEAN, DEWITT C. GID DINGS, and A. H. WILLIE, all of the army. Tennessee is represented by Washington C. Whith Horn, Gov. Harris, Adjutant-General, and J. D. C. ATKINS, member of the Rebel Provisional Congress. From North Carolina there are A. M. WADDELL, Lieutenant-Colonel of Rebel cavalry W. A. SMITH, a member of the Confederal State Legislature; J. M. LEACH, member H. Ashe, a Confederate Senator; ROBERTS, Rebel army officer; and the relentles Gen. ROBERT VANCE. L. Q. C. LAMAE is the only ex-Confederate representative from Mississippi was a prominent diplomatic officer. Ever representative from Georgia, but one, was in the Confederate service: H. P. Bell, Confederate Congressman; P. M. B. Youne, Major-General; H. R. Habris, member of the State Convention; Pfillip Cook, Brigadier-General; R. H. White-Land Cook, Brigadier-LEY, army officer; Mongan Rawls, a Bebel Colonel; and the distinguished Confederate Vice-President, Stephens. From Alabama there are J. H. SLOSS, the ousted Confederate Mayo of Tascumbia; J. H. Caldwell, Solicion General of the State; and Charles Penas, of the Confederate army. If this is cruelty and oppression, anything short of cession of the

entire Government to the South must be cruel and oppression. The more the nasty "KATIE KING" fraud exposed the worse it looks for the parties whi engineered it. Robert Dale Owen's suspicion were first aroused by the substitution of an woman for the first KATIE KING; then by the refusal of the medium to put the cabinet of castors, and strength was added to his skepticism by the discovery that when in England the HOLMES family had gained some little notories; by raising two checks from £8 to £80. His subpicion became conviction when brought face to face with the pert and pretty widow. Mrs. WHITE, who had acted the part of the revens Then the Inquirer, of Philadelphia, sailed in an exploded the swindle. Since the exposure the attendance at the Holmes' seames has not fallen off. Public curiosity has been aroused, and the business continues remunerative. ROP-EET DALE OWEN confesses his complete decep-tion in a sincere schoolboy fashion, while the swindlers fall back upon the superstition of their craft to explain matters. They say that the woman closely resembles KATIE KING, and has been blackmailing Dr. CHILDS for some time, but, failing to carry on her business, she has the herself upon the sympathy of the public as a friendless, misguided creature, driven to deep tion by the highest motives of fills and Mrs. Whire possessed all the trink ed to KATIE KING, would it not be plain how she came by them?

the seances was the genuine KATIE

hat this would eventually be prov

PERSONAL.

T. T. Dowdall has purchased the miero for a workingman's organ. The late George Laban, of Pennsyl leaving 816 descendants.

Strakosch talks about popular price air of a man who means business.

Albert Alexander, the new son of t Edinburg, may be put down as A. A. Tilton says Beecher told Moulton story in his presence, and he will swee Paul Boyton, the American man-fisl to show his callousness of danger by from Dover to Calais.

When Oregon butchers kill a cow, bors flock to the spot to find their mis and things in her crop.

Joe Howard says "Beecher is as ch bird." He has recommenced his bi cooing, apparently. Joe knows. Under the head of "Promiseu

change states there are two widows, spectively 14 and 15, in Atlanta, Ga. The Boston Giobe says Albani can all in falling. She is a true daughter

but she can't beat Booth in declining. The temperance ladies of Elgin are in compiling a history of alcohol and and circumstances in the State of Illin Two candidates for Bishop met at .

recently,-The Rev. Dr. Seymour. of ! and the Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisco Jefferson Rives, son of the late John and one of the proprietors of the Con Globe, dropped dead a day or two apoplexy.

The Boston press praises the Shanly for their work on the Hoosac tunnel. been faithfully performed at a heavy k contractors. Mrs. Ryper, the actress, who failed d

been taken back to the theatre on procent behavior. Sarah Poole, aged 65, wants a dive James, aged CG, because he insists on her dinner and otherwise making he

strong-minded. After being deaf and dumb for nine consequence of typhoid fever, George of St. Paul, suddenly recovered both s

is infinite delight. The new organization of journalists of Joe Howard presides is called the "! Club," because it needs elevating be accomplish anything.

Col. Forney canuot restrain his adm M. D. Conway, and vice versa, a recipro worship on both sides, Henry Ward Beecher has remorts

house. This means that he has come other "ragged edge." Who is she? and save "statements." The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, wl

panied the remains of his colleague, to Chicago, will not return to Washin An English rector has been asked to living because his salary was \$10,000 debts \$120,000, and he had no "ragg

either, to account for it. An old soldier insists that Fred Gr as Lieutenant-Colonel is imaginary. a right to a title which is shared by a

million free-born citizens? The statement that the notoric swindled the Chicago Evening Post out becomes intelligible, accompanied by the tion that it occurred in 1868.

Thomas Cottrell Clark died on To Camden, N. J. He was first editor of York Saturday Evening Post, and at editor of the Saturday Courier. The French Government do not reco

Nono as a King, and are suppressing with his image and superscription. The that he is a counterfeiter next. The chivalric members of the legal p

of Savannah, Ga., are making an eff Aaron A. Bradley, an intelligent co from practice in the courts of that Sta

The "Hon." John Morrissey, the Joe Coburn, pugilists, and "Andy" of New York, recently met, and a p. r.

was narrowly escaped. Morrissey back Prof. Andreas Groh, the efficient German at the Athenæum, was presevening by the principals of the vario with a purse well filled with greenback

Albani never speaks aloud on the daying the nights when she is advertised and in various other respects she is hig lated to make some man happy in the tircle.—Rochester Democrat.

There is trouble in the holy-water The Basle authorities say that either the water cures sickness or it is a fraud. I fraud, it must pay duty as medicine. Lady of Lourdes make a note of it. Kalakana does occasionally rise to

tion of the possibilities of American c He didn't take in the grandeur of offic tions at Washington, but he knew eno in the "Black Crook" at New York. The New York Evening Post issued ment Saturday with an enormous cut of Cullen Bryant, and a hundred puffs of

poet. And now the old gentleman de rigorous card, any previous knowled sgotistical enterprise. The Drocese of Iows being now mad by the resignation of Dr. Huntings probable that Dr. C. H. Seymour, of

will be elected to the office. He first nomination in favor of some out election would be a coincidence in name Mr. Jacob Murray, the talented Ch espondent of the New York Sunday and President of the well-known Mu

Club which meets every Sunday even Clifton House, will make his debut a with Gardner's Company, at Elgin, Fri The employes of Carson, Pirie, Sci presented Mr. R. S. Scott with an electain and locket. They assembled

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that he hoped it would escape an from the burglars and thieves who for past have infested the neighborhood in lives. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Boston; Curlin Gaddis, Montana;
Boston; Curlin Gaddis, Montana;
Boston; Gurda C. Goss, Boston; E.
Pacife-Hon, W. H. Ryner, Fond dt
Hon, J. G. Scott, St. Louis; E. P. Vining, O.
W. Collins, Macon, Ga.; J. R. Dawson,
Gilman, San Francisco; J. C. Ros
ampahire; H. W. Lee, Boston; the Ho
Lly, Marquette; T. Bond, Salina, K.
Culver, Deluch. Shares.

s heretofore used his office s of gain through his con-Emma Mining Company, and adal which has injured the ents. If he is not cahimself as a gentleman then it is time that the ould relieve him from his and assign him to another

NTIAL ELECTION OF '44.

the Presidential elections of suggestions of coming dan-lic. We have already given prophetic precedents. An-wn from the famous election of '76 should result in the war of a bitterness without the result, provided we neg. Constitution, and so fail to l against the glaring defects aethod of electing the Presied States.

was the Democratic, and inee for the Presidency. York decided the contest electoral votes, and CLAY rk's 36 votes had been given ld have had 141 to Pola's re State was carried by 6,000 s claimed that this was fraud. rties made desperate exere State. Both expected to ten been charged that the ser in sinfulness than they ributed fraudulent votes e State instead of con-, as they did for Horr-ur, in the metropolis. In or counties, thirteen Demo-

were legally convicted of least 100 false votes for duly jailed. If this fraud general conduct of the York was really Whig in as really Republican in 1868, was elected President of the d cheated out of the honor. ed not only to the returns but to those from Louisiana. was carried for Polk by the a series of years as follows: Whig. Democratie.

1,007 (andulent vote of 1844 gave ty. His majority in the State in this way that the Democfive electoral votes of th The accepted theory in 1844. to 1856, was that Congress cass upon the validity of the s. Thus New York and ooth counted for Polk. Now, of precedents has established If the cases of these two ess to accept or reject re-

parallel in 1876, as without doubt, what be, under our present system, e doubtful electoral votes are epublican, the Democratic t them. If they are returned he Republican Senate may he only appeal will be to the n sense imperatively demands danger should be effectively t, Senator Morton cannot

ent with too much vicor. "the bloody chasm," "the oprnment." and the like, bere are to be found to-day civil officer of the Southern NANDER H. STEPHENS, and thirades, both in the Senate and the Senate are to be found ITE. Confederate Adjutantnama; TEOMAS M. NORWOOD, Georgia Confederate Legisla-TORDON, Rebel Major-General; RANSOM, Confederate Major-ch Carolina, and his colleague, ERRIAM, Confederate District Y COOPER, Confederate Circuit rom Virginia; and Henry G. ympathizer, from West Virginia ginia is represented by five exspondent with Lee's army;

spondent with Lee's army;

kap, a cavalry officer; John T.

er of the Confederate Legisla
ton, a Brigadier-General and a

Warren; Rees T. Bowen, one

to the House, and an ex-mem
state Legislature. From Texas

ex-Confederates: WILLIAM S.

AM P. McLeen, DeWitt C. Gid
Willie, all of the army. Ten
nted by Washington C. Whitt
us, Adjutant-General, and J. D.

er of the Rebel Provisional Con
orth Carolina there are A. M,

mant-Colonel of Rebel cavalry;

member of the Confederate

re; J. M. Leach, member

Rebel Congress; Thoms

onfederate Senator; W. M.

army officer; and the relentless oudent with Lee's army rmy officer; and the relentless ce. L. Q. C. Lamar is the only epresentative from Mississippi, at diplomatic officer. Every om Georgia, but one, was in the rice: H. P. Bell, Confederate M. B. Young, Major-General; omber of the State Convention; igadier-General; R. H. White; Mongan Rawls, a Rebel the distinguished Confederate TEPHENS. From Alabama there, the ousted Confederate Mayor. J. H. CALDWELL, Solicitor-State; and CHARLES PERAM, of army. If this is cruelty and thing short of cession of the at to the South must be cruelty

to it looks for the parties who lobert Dale Owen's suspicious d by the substitution of another first Katle King; then by the medium to put the cabinet on ugth was added to his skepticism; that when in England the lad gained some little notoriet; ecks from £8 to £80. His suspicition when brought face the pert and pretty widow, Mrs. acted the part of the revenante, of Philadelphia, sailed in and r, of Philadelphia, sailed in and adle. Since the exposure the ak upon the superstition of their matters. They say that the seembles KATIE KING, and has g Dr. CHILDS for some time, but, on her business, she has thrown sympathy of the public as a lided creature, driven to decept motives of filial and masses the person was appeared.

the seances was the genuine Karie King, and that this would eventually be proved. But as Mrs. White possessed all the trinkets presentd to KATIE KING, would it not be well to explain how she came by them?

PERSONAL.

W. T. Dowdall has purchased the Peoria Repieto for a workingman's organ. The late George Laban, of Pennsylvania, died

Strakosch talks about popular prices with the air of a man who means business. Albert Alexander, the new son of the Duke of Edinburg, may be put down as A. A. 1.

Tilton says Beecher told Moulton the Proctor story in his presence, and he will swear to it. Paul Boyton, the American man-fish, is going to show his callousness of danger by swimming from Dover to Calais.

When Oregon butchers kill a cow, the neighbors flock to the spot to find their missing linen and things in her crop. Joe Howard says " Beecher is as chipper as a

bird." He has recommenced his billing and sooing, apparently. Joe knows. Under the head of "Promiscuoue," an ex change states there are two widows, aged re-

spectively 14 and 15, in Atlanta, Ga. The Boston Giobe says Albani can beat them all in falling. She is a true daughter of Eve; but she can't beat Booth in declining.

The temperance ladies of Elgin are engaged in compiling a history of alcohol and its effects and circumstances in the State of Illinois. Two candidates for Bishop met at Baltimore recently,-The Rev. Dr. Seymour, of New York,

and the Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin. Jefferson Rives, son of the late John C. Rives, and one of the proprietors of the Congressione Globe, dropped dead a day or two since from

The Boston press praises the Shanly Brothers for their work on the Hoosac tunnel, which has been faithfully performed at a heavy loss to the

Mrs. Ryper, the actress, who failed dismally to cowhide a Rochester critic, has apologized, and been taken back to the theatre on promise of de-

Sarah Poole, aged 65, wants a divorce from James, aged 66, because he insists on cooking her dinner and otherwise making her appear

After being deaf and dumb for nine months in

consequence of typhoid fever, George Hansen, of St. Paul, suddenly recovered both senses, to his infinite delight. The new organization of journalists over which

Joe Howard presides is called the "Scribblers' Club," because it needs elevating before it can accomplish anything. Col. Forney cannot restrain his admiration of

M. D. Conway, and vice versa, a reciprocal backscratching which must allay any itching for Henry Ward Beecher has remortgaged his

bouse. This means that he has come upon another "ragged edge." Who is she? Own up The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, who accompanied the remains of his colleague, Mr. Rice, to Chicago, will not return to Washington until

after the holiday recess. An English rector has been asked to resign living because his salary was \$10,000 and his debts \$120,000, and he had no "ragged edge

either, to account for it. An old soldier insists that Fred Grant's rank ss Lieutenant-Colonel is imaginary. Hasn't he a right to a title which is shared by at least million free-born citizens?

The statement that the notorious Cowlan ewindled the Chicago Evening Post out of \$2.500 becomes intelligible, accompanied by the explanation that it occurred in 1868.

Thomas Cottrell Clark died on Tuesday in Camden, N. J. He was first editor of the New York Saturday Evening Post, and at one time

ditor of the Saturday Courier. The French Government do not recognize Pio None as a King, and are suppressing the coin with his image and superscription. They'll hint

that he is a counterfeiter next. The chivalric members of the legal profession of Savannah, Ga., are making an effort to debar Aaron A. Bradley, an intelligent colored lawyer,

from practice in the courts of that State. The "Hon." John Morrissey, the "Hon. Joe Coburn, pugitists, and "Andy" Sheehan, of New York, recently met, and a p. r. encounter

was parrowly escaped. Morrissey backed out. Prof. Andreas Grob, the efficient teacher of German at the Athenæum, was presented last evening by the principals of the various classes with a purse well filled with greenbacks for the

Albani never speaks aloud on the days preced. ing the nights when she is advertised to sing; od in various other respects she is highly calculated to make some man happy in the domestic tircle.-Rochester Democrat.

There is trouble in the holy-water business The Basle authorities say that either the Lourde water cures sickness or it is a fraud. If it is not fraud, it must pay duty as medicine. Let Our Lady of Lourdes make a note of it.

Kalakana does occasionally rise to a concep-tion of the possibilities of American civilization He didn't take in the grandeur of official recepions at Washington, but he knew enough to take in the "Black Crook" at New York.

The New York Evening Post issued a supple ment Saturday with an enormous cut of William Cullen Bryant, and a hundred puffs of self and poet. And now the old gentleman denies, in vigorous card, any previous knowledge of this actistical enterprise.

The Diocese of Iowa being now made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Huntington, it is probable that Dr. C. H. Seymour, of Dubuque, will be elected to the office. He declined the irst nomination in favor of some outsider. His election would be a coincidence in names.

Mr. Jacob Murray, the talented Chicago corand President of the Wew York Sunday Mercury. Oub which meets every Sunday evening at the Clifton House, will make his debut as an actor with Gardner's Company, at Elgin, Friday even-

The employes of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co Presented Mr. R. S. Scott with an elegant gold shain and locket. They assembled yesterday morning in the shawl department. Mr. S. Stemp, being spokesman for the occasion, made heat presentation speech to which Mr. Scott

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—L. C. Partridge, Seneca Falls; Gen.

Ratrd, New York; O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake; J. C.

Rateman, Savannah; H. M. Hamilton, Ottawa; J. J.

Rady Iowa; Wilkins Gaddis, Montara; George H.

Lin, Bosten; Curtis C. Goss, Boston; E. H. Ingalis,

Roton; George F. Bartlett, New Bedford... Grand

Radio-The Hon, W. H. Ryner, Fond du Lac; the

Rad, J. G. Scott, St. Louis; E. P. Yming, Omsha; W.

V. Colina, Macom, Ga; J. R. Dawson, Portland,

Calina, Nanourier Calina, C. C. Boston,

Calina, Nanourier Calina, Calina, Kansas; J.

Calver, Duluth... Sherman House—Thomas

Comor, New York; W. B. Wheeler, New York; C.

Stong, Newsonier Unson; J. E. More, Grand

Radia; T. B. Robbins, Pittsurrat, J. J. McDonald,

Land, D. R. E. Carver, Chemnut; S. D. Scholes,

Land, C. L. C. Carver, Chemnut; S. D. Scholes,

Land, C. L. C. Carver, Chemnut; S. D. Scholes,

THE BIG STEAL.

Consummation of the Wabash Avenue Railway Job.

The Infamous Measure Has Become a Law.

Mayor Colvin Affixes His Signature to the Ordinance.

He Says He Would Approve It if He Knew It Was a Steal.

How the Scheme Was Figured Through the Common Council.

A Large Sum of Money Used --- Aldermen Bought by the Score.

Strong Popular Indignation on the Subject.

Expressions of the Views of Leading Property-Owners.

The outrageous passage by the Common Council last Monday evening of the Waoash avenue street-railway ordinance has given rise to a sentiment of public indignation against the mu nicipal legislature which has not been equaled since the bribery investigation cases in which Montgomery, Walsh, and company came to deservedly ignominious grief. The perpetration of this barefaced "job" at the very outset of the career of the new Council speaks badly for the fidelity of that body to the interests of the people, and goes to prove that another revolution in poltics must sweep over Chicago before this official scoundrelism can be thoroughly wiped out. A nore thorough-faced swindle was never foisted upon a community than that which a majority of the Council of this city sanctioned and approved last Monday night. Verily, the Aldermanic majority should

HIDE THEIR HEADS IN SHAME when they meet their constituents, unless, indeed, they were elected with the deliberate unterstanding that they should sell their votes to the highest bidder. This serves to explain the flery zeal with which saloon-keepers, gamblers, and loafers rush to the front as Aldermanic candidates, and, as a rule, by the predominance of the ruffian element around the polls, succeed in becoming the treacherous administrators of the inances of this unfortunate corporation. By

IGNORING THE PROPOSITIONS of the railroad companies that proposed, one of hem, to keep the street in thorough repair at its own expense, and the other, which proposed o pay 1 per cent of its earnings into the City to pay I per cent of its earnings into the City Treasury and 34 per cent toward the Public Library Fund, and accepting the proposition of the Chicago City Railroad Company, without any reservation or essential conditions, or with-out any promise to highten the burden of taxaout any promise to lighten the burden of taxation, the Common Council, in the majority,
proved itself a den of thieves, utterly undeserving of the support of honest men, and
a fit subject for the close investigation of
the Grand Jury of Cook County. This
infamous transaction has opened the eves of our
citizens to the gross corruption of their local
legislators, but it will, at least, have the good
effect of raising such

A STORM OF WRATH

A STORM OF WRATH against the iniquitous majority that no man of the whole number dare ever present himself, at y future time, for election before the people of

Chicago.

Wholesale bribery and corruption can alone account for the extraordinary action of the Com-mon Council, which had the indeceney to pass mon Council, which had the indecency to pass an ordinance of such importance without even allowing it to be engrossed. This, of itself, goes far to prove that the public mind is correct in its judgment of the base trans-action. Why a body of men, elected by their fellow-citizens to do them honest service, should deliberately give away an important franchise-valuable as it admittedly is—without making at least some laws that would be beneficial to the city, admits of no explanation other than that which the common sense of the people points to with unerring aim. It is not the mere laying of a railroad-track from Madison to Twenty-second street, on Washash avenue that makes of a rainroad-track from analison to Iwenty-second street, on Wabash avenue, that makes the grievance, because a majority of the prop-erty-holders between the points indicated are in favor of the rainroad; but the wrong comes in where the Council deliberately ignored the cor-porate right of the municipality, and gave an interesting franchise to a great moneous. nreserved franchise to a great monopoly.

The Common Council, having proved utterly false to the great duty reposed within it, has LOST THE CONFIDENCE

of our citizens, and has become an object of general execuation.

THE MAYOR'S APPROVAL. AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mayor Colvin to get his views, and annexed is the conversation: Reporter-Do you intend signing the ordi-

nance? Mayor-I see no reason for not doing it. Seven-eighths of the property-owners on Wabash avenue petitioned the Council to grant the franchise to the old company. After that some gentlemen met together and decided to apply for the right, and did so; but they afterwards went to work and got up a remonstrance against granting the right to the old company, and organized one on their own account. Then still another company put in an application. Neither of these late applicants wanted the avenue, but they objected to the old company using it, sim-

they objected to the old company using it, simply because they wanted to make some money for themselves. I have been
IN FAVOR OF THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY all the time, and have a very great doubt whether the Council could grant the franchise to any other corporation. If they had granted it to any other, an injunction would have been pro-cured at once, and the laying of the track would have been delayed. For that reason I am satis-fied with the ordinance; and I have

ANOTHER REASON.

As a member of the Board of Equalization I was As a member of the Board of Equalization I was called upon to reduce the assessable value of property on Wabash avenue in consequence of the fire; it was neither business nor rosidence property; and I want a horse railway on that street so that the property can be made available and the taxes increased.

Reporter—Would you sign the ordinance if it were shown that \$30,000 were used to secure its

WOULD SIGN IT ANYHOW. Mayor—Suppose it was used, and suppose money was offered on the other side, and the old company raised them out? I do not figure that, but only the interests of the people. What dif-ference does it make to me whether another company had the franchise and paid for it for the purpose of blackmailing the old company out of more money, or whether the old company raised the amount and took the franchise? The only question in my mind is, Has the public in-terest been injured by the passage of the ordi-nance? I maintain that it has not. but only the interests of the people.

nance? I maintain that it has not.

I ASK NO QUESTIONS.

The ordinance has been passed, I believe, only in the interests of the city; and I am therefore certain that I shall sign it.

Such views regarding corruption have never before been expressed by a Mayor of Chicago.

'O, dear, what can the matter be?'

An hour subsequent to the interview the name of H. D. Colvin was affixed to the ordinance, and it thereby

Menos, the only thing that can now be done in

for the State's Attorney to call the attention of the next Grand Jury to the alleged bribery, with the view of a judicial investigation to ascerthe view of a judicial investigation to ascertain where the money went to. Pledges now held to be sacred would not probably be regarded when the keepers of the secrets were under oath, and a thorough examination would indoubtedly result in the indictment of half a dozen of the new "nineteen."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

PEOPLE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW.

Mr. Eugene Ellery, Assistant Treasurer of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, who represented the Wabash Avenue Street-Railway Company in the contest for the franchise and who ought to know more than he seemed willing to tell, was interrogated as follows:

Reporter-Do you know of any propositions made by the Wabash Avenue Company, of which you were the representative and agent, to the members of the Common Council relative to the passage of an ordinance favoring your Com-

Mr. Ellery-I can give no information relative to propositions, but I know that several of the Aldermen who voted on Monday night for the other ordinance; pledged themselves previously to our interests. Reporter-Have you any objection to stating

what the nature of your understanding was?

Mr. Ellery—Before I went East, ten days previous to last Saturday, it was understood that several of the Aldermen, among them Cullerton, Hildreth, Campbell, Woodman, and Richrdson, would vote for us. At first Richardson refused, because he had a friend who was interested in the Garden City Com-pany, which never had a chance. We overcame the difficulty by inducing Richardson's friend to take stock in our project, after which the Alderman said he was with us entirely. I left for New York, supposing that everything was satisfactorily settled. When I got back I found that all our Aldermen had experienced a wonderful change of heart. I went to the meetof the Council Monday evening and met Hidreth, who said that he did not believe, there was a sufficient number of votes to carry us through that night, but that the Chicago City Railway Company had no chance of success. I egard the first vote on our ordinance, which good 19 to 19, as a mere blind, to make things sook all square. But when the other ordinance came up all our Aldermen went over to the memy in a heap, which looked very strange. Reporter—Do you believe that money was used to secure the result?

Mr. Ellery—There is really no other way of accounting for the don over. Compiled it is well

counting for the flop over. Campbell, it is well thown, was closeted with Cobb of the other suppose, the passage of the ordinance was the cesuit of their united labors and mutual understanding. So sudden a conversion must have lad some hidden force behind it.

Mr. Eliery declined to say anything relative to the particular page statement.

the particular negotiations of his Company with the Aldermen. He was considerably astonished the Alderman. He was considerably assumined at the course pursued by Richardson Monday night, in Striking out all amendments which might bind the successful company to pay the city something for the franchise. In this last the Alderman of the First was zealously seconded by the mysterious Callerton.

MR. POTTER PALMER,
one of the incorporators of the Wadash Avanue
Company, stated to The Tribune reporter that
he was not aware that any money had been used
by or in behalf of that Company to secure the
passage of their ordinance. He regarded the
action of the Council, in giving the City Bailway
Company the franchise without a bouns, or any empany the franchise without a bonus, or an os whatever, as an outrage upon the munity, and said the hurrying th road, but they did not want it upon such terms. MR. CHARLES FARGO, another incorporator of the Wabash Avenue

another incorporator of the wassai Avende Railroad Company, expressed his astonishment at the turn things had taken, especially in granting an ordinance which left the Chicago Crty Railway Company an unconditional franchise. He expressed the belief that the Wabash venue Company used no money and made no offers to secure the passage of their ordinance. THE ERIBERS FUND.

It is asserted that Mr. Cobb was continually

interviewing and urging several of the Alder-men to confer the franchise upon his corporation. If this be true, and it undoubly 1s, the fact shows anxiety, and if, as is claimed by some, the ouncil could not, under the contract of 1863, council could not, under the contract of 1893, cede the right to any other company, why was Mr. Cobb in such a frame of mind? The name of the alleged go-between is in almost everybody's mouth, but nothing definite has yet been developed to implicate him, and therefore it is withheld for the present. According to the latest reports, the \$30,000 was paid in two installments. At first it is said \$15,000 were advanced, \$5,000. At first, it is said, \$15,000 were advanced, \$5,000 of which the negotiator put into his pocket for his trouble, the balance being handed to one of the "nineteen." This sum was refused as too nesignificant in view of the acknowledged value of the franchise, and \$15,000 was added, making \$25,000 the sum distributed. that all or even a majority of those who voted for bobtail's ordinance received any of this mon-

ey, but only those who executed any of this mon-ey, but only those who executed the thing through, the others boing led into the scheme by promises of support of pet measures they are figuring to have passed, or of aid, should they at figuring to have passed, or of aid, should they at any time require it, to secure something for constituents. One Alderman asserted vesterday that the ordinance presented on behalf of Potter Palmor, Mathow Ladin, and others, was used as a "blind" by the chique to provoke a proposition from Cobb, and that nearly all the old Aldermen get a "divvy." He, however, could say nothing definite; and so with everybody else questioned; while morally certain that money was used, they were unable to put their hands upon any one who had accepted a bribe. The was used, they were unable to put their hands upon any one who had accepted a bribe. The purchase of legislation in Chicago is reduced to a science, and the money is received and divided in such a way that it is next to impossible to fasten the crime upon the guilty Aldermen.

what ALD. RICHARDSON SAYS.

Ald. Richardson stated, yesterday, that Mayor Colvin and Mr. Cobb met bim on the street one day last summer and asked him: "Why should there not be a railroad on Wabash avenue, from Madison to Twenty-second street, and the privilege be given to the old company?" And at their request he presented the neitifion. Others. Madison to Twenty-second street, and the privilege be given to the old company?" And at their request he presented the petition. Others, however, thought a new, bona-fide company ought to have it, and several applications were put in, but none of the projected corporations had any bottom to it. In his opinion, no new company could afford to lay a track from Madison to Twenty-second street only, and that the only reliable one was the present corporation.

WHY IN THIS THIS?

why is this thus? Reporter—But did you not advocate the claim

Reporter—But did you not advocate the claims of a new company up to the evening of the passage of the ordinance?

Alderman—Yes; a friend of mine, who boards at the Sherman House, had seenred my influence in favor of a company in which he was interested; but on Monday evening, when I went to the Council Chamber, I found Ald. R. Stone, of the Fourth Ward, and the two Fifth Ward Aldermen, working against the new company, alleging, as their reason for so doing, that, if they voted for an ordinance granting permission to the new company to lay their tracks south of Twenty-second street, their constituents would I wenty-second street, their constituents would rive them out of their wards Reporter-On the strength of that statement

CHANGED IN FAVOR OF THE OLD COMPANY? Alderman-Exactly.
Reporter-Don't you know that the people Reporter wanted a tract

outh of Twenty-second street wanted a track Alderman-The three Aldermen I have men dioned told me that there was not a resident south of Twenty-second street, on Wabash avenue, who had not petitioned against allowing their street to be used by the railway company. Reporter-You say the new company won not accept a charter only giving them from Mad-son to Twenty-second street—how do you know they wouldn't?
Alderman—"They say" they wouldn't.

Reporter—Who is "they say?" Did the new Company file any paper with the City Clerk or Council, declining a charter to Twenty-second street?

Alderman—No.
Reporter—Then why do you claim that no ther company but the old one would accept the Mr. Richardson refused to make any direc answer to the interrogatory, but disclaimed that he knew anything about the use of money in se-

would not give it the sanction of my vote or in-fluence until I had become better posted. Reporter—Did you present the petition? Alderman—Yes; but only as a matter of

courtesy. WHY THIS HURRY, Reporter—Why were you [the Conneil] in such a fearful hurry to run this ordinance through? Why did you not give the people intersued a chance to express an opiniou?
Alderma—We were bedeviled almost to death by contending parties, and to get rid of their importunities we passed the critinance. WHAT WILL YOU DO?
Reporter—What will you fellows do should the

Mayor veto the ordinance?
Alderman—I shall take no part in future de-tiberations on the subject of horse-railways on Wabash avenue. I don't know what the other A POINTED QUESTION.

Reporter—Now, honestly, Harry, do you think this thing was done 'on the square?"

Alderma—As far as I know it was. I am willing to divide with you all I got, which would not have a two druke.

not buy us two drinks.

ABOUT TOM.

Reporter—Why did Tom Foley get out of a sick-bed to attend this Council meeting, when it is a notorious fact that he was a good deal sicker than McDonald was a few weeks ago when he was called for trial before Judge Booth, and a jury known beyond all bazard to be an hovest one? Why did Tom thus recklessly risk life and health to attend a Council meeting that night 2—he is not buy us two drinks.

to attend a Council meeting that night?—he is not always there when he is well. Alderman—I don't know anything about Foley. I have not seen him for weeks, except at the who is responsible?
Reporter—Who drew the ordinance which you

passed?
Alderman—It was either drawn by the Law Department, or was sauctioned by the Law Department; and I hold the Law Department responsible for any mistakes that may be discovered in the BOBTAILS FOREVER.

In answer to the question whether "two-men cars" were to be put on the route, Ald. Richardson replied that Mr. Cobb had said that they would be when the present bobtail cars were worn

told the reporter that Mr. Cobb informed him that he would not accept an ordinance with a provision requiring two-horse cars with a driver and conductor, and that that requirement was stricken out by the chique. He could not understand why the Council should reject an ordinance embodying guarantees which would benefit the property experies. property-owners on Wabash avenue and the city at large, and pass one which conferred no benefits upon any one except the City Railway Company, and thereby make the monopoly the

EXPRESSIONS OF INDIGNATION.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY? A reporter of THE TRIBUNE had a talk with Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick on the subject of the or-dinance yesterday afternoon. The reporter asked :

"What do you think of the ordinance passed by the Council in reference to the Wabash Avenue Street-Railway?" Mr. McCormick-I think that the railroad itself will benefit the street, but I am not satisfied with

the manner in which the Council dealt with the Reporter-On what do you ground your dis-

satisfaction? Mr. McCormick-I really cannot understand why the Aldermen should pass over the proposition of the Companies that offered to keep the street in repair and pay a percentage of their earnings to the City Treasury and the Public Library Fund. Those terms were certainly more advantageous than the proposition of the old company, of which Mr. Cobb is President. I think that the public should demand an explanation of the travasaction. The ordinance was rushed through with very indecent haste last Monday evening. I hardly think that any respectable citizen, whether in favor of having the track laid or otherwise, can inforse the action of the Common Council. This, however,

is not my only reason for condemning the passage of the ordinance.

Reporter—Please state your other objections.

Mr. McCormick—I think they ought to have laid the track from Lake to Twenty-second street, instead of commencing at Madison street. If the railway is of any benedit to the thorough-fare, which I think it will be, it ought to be laid fare, which I think it will be, it ought to be laid the whole way, and should be eventually run on the North Side over state or Rush street bridge. The North Side people have only one great line of travel,—over Clark street,—and, in my opin-ion, a continuation of the Wabash avenue line to that section would prove a public benefit. At all events, the affair looks mixed, and would, I think, be all the better for a searching inver gation. If the Aldermen are innocent they ought to court scrutiny, and, if guilty, they should be punished according to law. MR. W. D. KERFOOT

tion. He replied as follows: Wabash avenue has been rapidly degenerating. It is neither a good business streat, nor yet a first-class residence locality this side of Twenty-second street. It is foolish to suppose that the aying of a track on an avenue injures the value of property, even in a residence sense. It has not that effect in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, or Louisville. The people of the latter place fought the new railroad on Broadway for a long time. Now, they could not get along without it. Take it here in Chicago: the street-railroads have made Madison, State, and Clark streets what they are in business. Washington street has no railroad system. Noither has Lake. But, on West Lake street, where the railway turns into it from Randolph street, the residence property has increased in value. The Sherman House people fought the railroad on Clark street for a long period. Now they discover that so far from increase. eriod. Now they discover that, so far from inring business, it has only made things lively. am in favor of street-railroads wherever they can be had. That was why I signed the

petition.

Reporter—What do you think of the action of
the Common Council last Monday night?

Mr. Kerfoot—It, was, to say the least of it, very
abrupt, especially when the proposition of the
Company that would do absolutely nothing but lay the track was, by the action of the Aldermen, accepted. I think the thing should not have been hurried through in such hot haste. There should have been more deliberation.

should have been more deliberation.

MR. LAZARUS SILVERMAN
said that he signed the petition for the railroad, but did not approve of the way in which the Council gave the unlimited and unconditional practice to the Chicago City Railway Company. It was sure to create public dissestisfaction. He was convinced that the property-holders north of Twenty-second street, at least a great many of them, favored the laying of the track, but the conditions upon which it was to be laid made quite a difference. quite a difference.

quite a difference.

MR. CHARLES FOLLANSEEZ

unqualifiedly condemned the laying of the track, because he considered the invasion of the avenue would not terminate with the advance to Twenty-second street. With the present Council anything was possible to the ambitious and the venturous. He regarded the passage of the ordinance as an outrage on public right, and thought that the memoers of the Council who voted for the measure ought to be strictly investigated, and, if found culpable, should be made to suffer the penalty of their crime.

COL. PIERCE.

of the firm of Rees, Pierce & Co., took the same general view of the affair. The action of the Common Council was undentably indecorous, and bred grave suspicion in the public mind. He had no doubt that the affair would create considerate consider erable excitement before it was all through with. The Chicago City Railway had made easy terms, on what grounds the majority of the Aldermon could best explain. It was very strange that the Companies which offered a revenue to the city were ignored in favor of a Company that proposed to do nothing but lay its track and allow the city to look after repairs and improvements.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—I am much pleased to se the decided stand you take in opposing this monstrous fraud of the Council. You can well say that it shows plainly there has been large ofhe knew anything about the use of money in securing the passage of the ordinance through the Council.

Reporter—You say that Mayor Colvin and Mr. Cobb asked you to present their petition to the Council asking for a charter for the old Company. What did Colvin say about it? That is, did he seem anxions about it? That is, did he seem anxions about it?

Alderman—Mr. Cobb urged me to present the petition, and Mr. Colvin said the people along Wabash avenue wanted the South Side Company to have the charter.

Reporter—What did you tell them?

Wabash avenue wanted the South Side Company to have the charter.

Reporter—What did you tell them?

Walt up ToLD THEM.

Alderman—I told them I did not know anything about the merits of the petition, and because of the petition, and because of the petition, and because of the services of the Northwestern, Mr. Whoeler has been the General Manager of the old Milwaukee of the Chicago Railroad, which is now a part of the Northwestern, Mr. Whoeler has been the General Manager of the old Milwaukee of the Chicago Railroad, which is now a part of the Northwestern, Mr. Whoeler has been the General Manager of the old Milwaukee of the Chicago Railroad, which is now a part of the Northwestern, Mr. Whoeler has been the General Manager of the old Milwaukee of the Chicago Railroad, which is now a part of the Northwestern, The Northwestern Railroad, in the retirement of Mr. Wheeler, a severe loss, and the managers of the road made strend-our evening, double its capacity of holding, to expend the action of the acts of our Legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our Legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our Legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our Legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our Legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our Legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our legislature, who had ratified the action of the acts of our legi fers to these Aldermen for their votes; th

indignantly hissed by the entire mass then present. I think our worthy Mayor was present and took an active part in expressing his share of the universal disgust. Those legislators have ever since been marked by the old citizens and completely ostracized. Why should this railway have the free use of one of our best streets without paying the city for it? They pay no license for their cars. They refuse to pay, their share of paving streets, compelling, as they did, West-Side citizens to pave the whole of West Randolph, refusing to pay their share, or even the centre of their tracks. The Cincinnati Council, looking after the rights of tax payers, compelled their city railway to pay 1 cent for each passenger. The result was a revenue of \$12,000 present. I think our worthy Mayor was present compelled their city railway to pay I cent for each passenger. The result was a revenue of \$12,000 to the city the first year of their railway existence. And this for a city where the grades of the road are up and down hill, requiring double the labor and expense that any city railway costs to run here. The daily receipts of the South Side Bailway here are \$2,500, showing a transportation of 50,000 persons per day transported over that one line. At I cent each, this would produce \$500 per day, or \$182,500 per annum. Without doubt if this had been insisted upon, and both North and West Side compelled to pay the same proportion, it would amount to over \$300,000 per annum. So much loss to our tax-payers yearly. The Cincinnati railways only charge 5 cents, the same as our own, yet after paying this I cent to the city they pay a handsome dividend on the remaining 4 cents. What dividends do you suppose our city railroads pay on level streets and one-horse care, and nothing to the city, not even the extent of license that our stages and drays pay for use of such streets! For shame! How long will over set.

fering tax-payers stand such smallers, was done, stealing as this and other Councils have done. Let them look out for the Grand Juries of 1875.
"Wabash." A VAIN HOPE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—As the people of Chicago appear to be given over bodily to the keeping of an infamous Common Council, the only hope for ustice they can now think of is the intervention of the Mayor in his vetoing capacity. I of course allude to the disgraceful conduct of the majority in the Common Council last Monday night, in the passage of the Wabash Avenue Railroad ordinance,—the most gigantic fraud ever forced through a body calling itself legislative and representative of the people's interests. I am not, I think, extravagant in asserting that three-fifths of the honest voters of Chicago believe that the next meeting of the existing Common Council should be in the County Jail. From there to the Peni-tentiary would be an easy and natural transi-

Like thousands of others, I did not vote for Mayor Colvin when he was elected to office, but I think that gentleman has a noble opportunity, just now, for gaining the admiration of friends and opponents alike. He should unhesitatingly yet othis barefaced swindle of the Council, rebuke corruption at its fountain-head, and fling himself upon the people for support. He should yet the Wabash syeune ordinance—first be-first beveto the Wabash avenue ordinance.-first, beause it is, on the face of it, a steal from the city hicago gets no return for what she grants ler franchise is held for nothing, or, if it is of alue, the price must be looked for in the Chicago gets no return for what she grants. Her franchise is held for nothing, or, if it is of value, the price must be looked for in the recking pockets of Aldermen who are, from head to foot, lepreus with bribery and corruption. In the second place, granding that the ordinance were just, which it is not, Mayor Colvin should teach the Aldermen a lesson in legislative propriety. There was no pressing ressen for rushing the ordinance through, as was done at the last meeting. A decent regard for public sentiment ought at least to have warned the Council not to push their rascality to extremes. It is easy enough to rail against the tyranny of one man, but can any despotism be worse—more thoroughly dispatched. That that which has over thirty heads,

to rail against the tyranny of one man, but can any despotism be worse—more thoroughly dis-gusting—than that which has over thirty heads, the face of each being more knavishly hideous than its fellow? I, as a citizen, callupon Mayor Colvin to fulfill his oath of office, without regard coivin to fainh his oath of older, without regard to party associations, special-pleading, and political expediency. If he fails to place his veto on that infamous document, his name will also be handed down to posterity in connection with the Tweeds, Glades, and Montgomerya, whose secondrelism the Chicago Aldermen of to-day

are more than rivaling.

An Indignant Citizen.

AMUSEMENTS. THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME CONCERT. The concert given for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home at Farwell Hall, last evening, called out a very good audience, and ought to result in a very substantial benefit to that institution. The programme was composed exclusively of Mr. S. G. Pratt's compositions, both instrumental and vocal. Such an experiment is always a dangerous one, even with the music of composers of the highest rank, and it may naturally be assumed that the concert was tedious to the majority of the audience. Those musically inclined would have some interest in studying Mr. Pratt's ideas and forms, but the pajority of people go to be entertain concert made up exclusively of one composer's concert made up exclusively of one composer's music is about as entertaining as a meal made up of a single dish. It would have been much more enjoyable had. Mr. Pratt made one part of his programme miscellaneous, which, with the excellent talent be had, would have been very attractive, and relieved the remainder of the programme. He has, however, had his long-coveted opportunity of making Chicago acquainted with his music and musical ability, and, if it failed to reach a success of enthusiasm, it is partly due to the cause we have just stated. This notin, however, does

musical ability, and, if it failed to reach a success of enthusiasm, it is partly due to the cause we have just stated. This point, however, does not reflect upon the quality of Mr. Pratt's music, as better composers would have fared no better. It is only some incomparable organization liks Mr. Thomas' orchestra that can make one composer tolerable for a whole evening, and even Mr. Thomas finds it a hard task.

The programme embraced the "Heroic March," "Homage to New Chicago," the "Symphony No. 1," which was playal last winter, and eleven numbers from his opera of "Antonio and Lucy," the libretto of which is based upon Ruffini's Italian story of "Dr. Antonio," the numbers being made up of one chorus for male fini's Italian story of "Dr. Antonio," the humbers being made up of one chorus for male voices, three mixed choruses concerted, four solos for soprano, alto, and tenor, and a due for tenor and soprano—the seventh number, a trio for soprano, tenor, and baritone, being omitted for lack of sufficient rehearsal with orchestra. In the production of this music, Mr. Pratt was well favored, having an excellent orchestra of shout thirty-five nices; a well-Pratt was well favored, having an excellent orchestra of about thirty-five pieces, a well-balanced mixed chorus of fifty voices, made up from our various singing societies, and some of the best solo talent in the city, embracing Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. J. C. Jones, and Mrs. W. H. Hart, sopranos; Miss Ella A. White and Miss Rosa C. Kellner, altos; Mr. Edward Schultze, tenor; Mr. James Gill, baritone; and Mr. Thomas Goodwille, basso. Mr. Bulatka also paid a very handsome compliment to the young composer by conducting some of the numbers. Of the merits of the number performed on this occasion we reserve an estimate until our regular review on Sunday, resting at this time with a simple record of the concert and the fact that all the singers did their best to make the performance a successful one. As Mr. make the performance a successful one. As Mr. Pratt has made this concert somewhat of a test occasion, it would be unfair to pronounce a hasty decision, and it is to be presumed that the music

RAILROAD NEWS.

PERSONAL. Mr. C. C. Wheeler, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has finally decided to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central. The Michigan Central may be congratulated on securing the services of so able and efficient a man as Mr. Wheeler. He has occupied the position of General Freight Agent of the Northwestern Railroad during the last eight years, and during that time has earned the reputation of being not only one of the ablest, but also one of the most conscientions and hardest-working Freight Agents in the country. In fact, he has so overworked himself that his health is completely broken down, and for this reason he has lecided to change his position, as his duties on

the Michigan Central will be less exacting. Before assuming the duties of General Freight Agent of the Northwestern, Mr. Wheeler has chance to get fully posted with the work before

assuming charge.

THE FRUIT-GROWING INTEREST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have been requested to assist in having a meeting of the fruit-growers and fruit-distributors of Southern Illinois held in this city. To further this object, this Company will run a special train, leaving Cairo early in the moruing of the 4th prox., and reaching Chicago the same night. Transportation will be provided for three hundred, and a limited number of tickets placed in the hands of the Station Agent, subject to the order of a committee se-Agent, subject to the order of a committee se-lected from those interested. Tickets will be good in the hands of the person named thereon to return upon regular passenger trains from the 4th to the 10th of January, 1875.

to return upon regular passenger trains from the 4th to the 10th of January, 1875.

Mr. Thomas Hoods, General Freight Agent of the Michigau Central Railroad, lately appointed General Manager of the Blue (fast freight) Line, has gone to the East to induce the managers of the roads controlling the line to transfer the headquarters of the Blue Line from Detroit to Chicago. Commodore Vanderbilt is strongly in favor of transferring the headquarters to Suspension Bridge. The other managers, however, favor Chicago, as this is the most convenient point, it being the west end of the line. All the Western railroad managers would like to see the headquarters of the line transferred to this city, and it is believed that the opposition of Mr. Vanderbilt can be overcome, and Chicago as usual will carry the day. On the 29th of June last the Chicago &

license that our stages and drays pay for use of such streets! For shame! How long will our suf-fering tax-payers stand such shameful, barefaced On the 29th of June last the Chicago & Southern Railroad began the construction of a track from Thornton to Chicago. By the latter portion of October nearly 20 miles of the track had been laid. At that time an injunction against all further proceedings was obtained from Judge Moore. This injunction, as well as one which was subsequently obtained, was dissolved by Judge Moore about two weeks ago. Since that time the Comment has probed for Since that time the Company has pushed forward the work with the utmost speed, and by ward the work with the utmost speed, and by to-morrow it is expected to run an excursion train over the road. The road begins at a point on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Raifroad, about a mile north of Thornton, and cuts through the Towns of Thornton, Worth, and Lake, and the Villages of Dalton and Blue Island. It connects with the Danville & Vincennes, the Chicago & Alton, and the Rock Island Raifroads, thus insuring it good connections with other narks of the Nation. the Rock Island Railroads, thus insuring it good connections with other parts of the State. The new road has been leased to the Danville & Vin-cennes Railroad, by whom it will be run, the ompany immediately putting on excellent roll-ig-stock, and for the present using their own depot for both roads.

MUTINOUS MUTES.

An Account of the Riot in the Delavaa (Wis.) Deaf and Dumb Insti-

DELAVAN, Wis., Dec. 23 .- The ugly rumors that have been the common topic of conversation on the street respecting the ill-treatment of the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, to-day took shape in the statement that, as a result of the recent investigation by the Trus ees, several of the inmates who were concerned tees, several of the inmates who were concerned in the attack on the Principal when he attempted to whip a pupil have been expelled in disgrace. It will be remembered the story was, that the Principal is unduly addicted to ordering punishment for slight causes; that he had gone so far as to construct a prison-room in which he would confine pupils, on a bread-and-water diet, for days together, for the most triding offenses; and that the crueity that brought affairs to a climax was the attempted whipping of an unfortunate young man who had offended the Principal in some way or other. The culprit resisted corporeal punishment, and shoved the Principal out of the room. The Principal returned with the assistance of the teachers and other help; and on the other hand were arrayed about forty or fifty of the pupils. The Principal's orders to seize the offender were not obeyed, and the Principal himself, in a great rage, tried to flog him, when the pupils rushed in and cleared the room, taking care to injure nobody except the Principal and his son. Such is the story told on the streets, sifted down, and cleared of evident exagerations. The story of the Principal is, that he has never exerted greater authority than was necessary to preserve discipline. The pupils agreed to remain peaceful until the affair could be investigation did take place, the Trustees examined the Principal apart, and then examined the teachers and witnesses in the presence of the in the attack on the Principal when he atned the Principal apart, and then examined the ined the Principal apart, and then examined the teachers and witnesses in the presence of the Principal, with the result, as a matter of course, of the expulsion of the ringleaders in the "riot." Your correspondent does not pretend to accuracy in the above report. He has simply sifted the most reliable statements. It is impossible to get at the facts regarding the inside working of the least true.

FORT WAYNE RAILROAD BOND CASE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 23.—Several years since the Council voted some \$100,000 in bonds n aid of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, which have remained in the hands of the City Treasurer undelivered on account of a suit brought to prevent such delivery in consequence of the alleged failure of the Company to keep its obligations. The suit was recently decided in favor of the Company, and the Council was petitioned by the Company to deliver the bonds. A remonstrance was also presented by the Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton against such delivery. Last night the Council ordered the City Treasurer to deliver such bonds to the Treasurer of the Railroad Company, with the overdue coupons attached, which was done quietly within a few moments after adjournment, in order to prevent application by Edgerton for an injunction. The action of the Council created some surprise, but meets with general count of a suit brought to prevent such deliver cil created some surprise, but meets with general approval

REMARKABLE DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LANSING, Dec. 23 .- A case of sapposed epi epsy has just transpired at Flint. Josie Leisslie a young lady of 20, while seated at an organ a young lady of 20, while seated at an organ playing, on Sunday evening, the 13th, at her home, feil over backward in her chair in a fit of laughter, provoked by discord in the music, overturning an oil lamp, which set fire to the carpet, but was soon extinguished, when it was found she was dead. The funeral services took place on Wednesday. The corpse having a lifelike appearance, it was not buried till Saturday, when it presented the same appearance as one in a trance, or sleep. The death is attributed to heart disease.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the otal eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to star the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in mos cal science to have invented a remedy for these stubbors complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the com mon herbs and roots of the fields.

rangements without salivation or any of the injurior effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the steels, and disappearing of the sallow com-plexion and cleansing of the tongue. Ample directions for use accompany each box of Pills. Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Archets., Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 2

SKATES.

These Pills open the bowels and correct all billions de

AMERICAN D Blates Sol

No Straps. No Keys. No Heel-Plates. Self-adjusting most perfect Skate made. Price, 26. Trade supplied loadquarers for Club Skates of every description.

Open evenings this week until 10 o'clock for the accompliance of the control o PERFUMES, &c.

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Some of the Most Extraordinary Bargains ever offered as follows:

500 Llama Lace Barbes at 50 cts., worth 450 Limerick Lace Hdkfs., linen lawn centres, 50 cts each, worth from \$1 to \$1.50. 100 doz. all-linen Hem-stitch Hdkfs., 12%c

each, a bargain. 100 doz. Gents' Linen F'cy Border Hdkfs. 30 cts., half price.
Large assortment Ladies' and Gent's Initial Hdkfs. at astonishing low prices.
Elegant line of Real Thread, Point Applique, and Point Gause Lace Collars, re-

duced in price one-third for this occasion.

Rich assortment Real Lace Barbes and
Hdkfs. at a sacrifice. Guipure and Thread Laces and Lace Cape

very cheap.

Fancy Goods of all kinds, Desks, Work Boxes, Albums, Hand-Mirrors, Jet Garnet Jeweiry, Pocket Books, Toilet Goods, and choice Imported Perfusneries. Children's Fur Sets from \$1 up to choice

Ermine, Lamb, Grebe, and Squirrel.

Large consignment of Ladies' Furs, in
Mink, Lynz, Seal, and other fashionable Furs Sealskin Jackets and Sets at very

Bargains in plain Beaver and Beaded Cloaks. Bargains in Hosiery and Gent's Furnish ing Goods. Bargains in Gloves and Corsets as hereto-

fore advertised.

Another fresh lot of those astonishing Dress Goods, on the centre tables, at ha former prices. English Merinos, dark colors, 25 cts yd.

French Merinos, reduced from 80 cts and Rich French Serges, Poplins, Diagonals, and Camel's Hair Cloth, greatly reduced.
Elegant printed Cashmere Merinos for \$1, formerly \$1.75.

Special Bargains in Black Alpacas and

Special Bargains in Black Alpacas and Black Cashmeres.
Choice shades rich 24-inch Lyons Gros Grain Evening Silks, reduced from \$3 and \$3.50 to \$1.50 yard.
Heavy, rich, satin-finish Black Gros Grains \$1.50 yard, formerly \$2.25.
Very rich and elegant Black Lyons Gros Grains, \$1.75, worth \$2.75.
Guinet's and other best makers richest Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, lower than can be bought elsewhere.

ought elsewhere. For this week only we offer Cloak Velvets s follows:
\$8 quality fine 28-inch Velvets for \$5.75.
\$9 quality fine 28-inch Velvets for \$6.50.
\$12 quality fine Lyons Velvets for \$8.50.
\$15 quality ail-silk Lyons Velvets for \$12.
Bichest grades in same proportion.
Fine German and Barnsley Damask Table

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PORATION is confined exclusive.

children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it. INTEREST at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, is paid on sums of

One Dollar or more. THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST heir savings upon real estate security at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid on Savings Deposits, should call at this Bank and examine its INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

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THOS. J. BIRCHLER, Catholic Bookseller, 117 East Randolph MISCELLANEOUS. APPLICATION ABBOTT & TYLER, SE MADISONST.

Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHI-CAGO CITY E.ALLWAY COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on the northwest corner of State and Twenti-eth-sta., on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 8 oflows p. m. Chicago, Dec. 33, 1824.

Chicago, Dec. 22, 1874.

There is no change in financial matters of especial importance. There is some increase in the movement of currency to the northern part of this State and to Iowa, most of it for dressed hogs. Beyond this, little currency is going to the country. The wants of the farmers for currency have been satisfied, and the banks have in their possession what currency is needed to maintain the reduced movement of hogs to the are offset against debts of country merchants due East. It is for this purpose that the country

banks are ordering New York exchange.

The tendency of currency at the present time is to go to the centres. The receipts at this point are larger than the shipments, and currency is being sent from here and other cities daily to

New York.
The rate of New York exchange was a little lower yesterday. Sales were made freely be-tween banks at 60c premium for \$1,000.

The clearings were \$3,500,000.
Rates of discount are at 10 per cent to regular customors, with deviations in the case of independent borrowers with the right kind of security. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate

loans are S@10 per cent.
In a recent letter, Treasurer Spinner alsudes to the statement which has been made in some quarters that the Redemption Bureau at Washington redeems counterfeit notes. He says: There is no place where counterfeit notes would be over likely to be detected than at this agency. The raws employed in the manipulation of National ank notes were adjected for the purpose, and they are early all of them experts. Very nearly all the notes

certainty of detection here, and consequent toos to them.

Alt notes that come lette for redemption are handled and inspected at least seven times, and many times oftener, by experts in the business, between the time of their receipt in and the time of their going out of this office. From this office they are sent, canceled, to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, where here seems of the Comptroller of the Currency, where here seems and a critically examined by other experts. And, finally, before they are destroyed and new notes seried in their stead, they are passed upon and certified to be correct in every particular and in all respects by the against of the bunks themselves. Then there is the additional security that the laws of Engraving and Printing is here in the Department, so these, in any case of real doubt, the note can be submitted and its gentilichess peased upon by the very pre-

It is a well-known instance of the superior eagerity of the Scotch that they inverisily prefer to carry the notes of their banks rather than gold coin. Their value being equal, notes are more economical for use than gold. An interesting recognition of this truth is afforded by the experience of the National Gold Banks of Californiz. When they were first organized, very two of their notes gained currency. The State beaks were strictly forbidden to issue paper, and the people knowing nothing but coin, the state of any form of note. But a great change has taken place in the last two years. The people have learned that \$100 in bonds was held as security for every \$30 of circulation, and they have tasted the redeemability of the poople for gold by repeated trials. The

that now the banks retain an aggregate amount of colu in their vaults of less than three-fourths of 1 per cast of their circulation. At the beginning they found it necessary to retain more than 50 per cont of their circulation. This is a familiar occurrence when there is a paper current as gold, and it has a very important learner on the question of maintaining, speciepayments in this country. After the first mood of eagerness to test the redecembility of paper tad passed off, the amount of gold needed for redemption would not be much, if anything, more than our usual stock on hand.

BONDS AND GOLD.

ent school-bonds ..

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote foreign coins in gold: Gold-Victoria sovereigns, 485; 29 francs, 385; X thalars, 785; X guilders, 290; 20 marks,

Shver-Mexican Golder, 100; Spanish Golders, 100; Spanish Golders, 100; Francs, 18½; French crowns, 100; Cerman crowns, 100; Prussian thalers, 70; German guiders, 30; English alver, 478; species, 102; American balf-dollars, 94½; American quarter dollars, 94½; American quarter dollars, 94½.

LATEST.

New York, Doc. 23.—Miney in good demand at 34.64. Prime mercantilla paper, 6.67

ant movement. Clearings, \$28,000,000.

quet at nominal prices.

Stocks less acuve, but a fair business was done, with Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Wabash tower, the decline ranging from 1/2 to 1/2 per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong in early dealings, and advanced from 36 to 37%. This was followed by a reaction to 36%, and still later by an advance to 37%. After mid-day the market railined 1/2 to 1/2 per cent on the rise in Pacific Mail. During the last hour stocks were weak, and before the close showed a decline of 1/2 to 1 per cent. The extreme decline was in Nortwestern common, and Lake Shore.

Pacific Mail reacted from 37% to 37. In both staple and fancy lines being freely dealt in. Pacific Mail. During the last hour stocks were weak, and before the close showed a decline of to 1 per cent. The extreme decline was in Nortwestern common, and Lake Shore.

Pacific Mail reacted from 37% to 37. In first dealings the general market recovered a fraction trun the lower questions of the der was in Nortwestern common, and Lake Shore.
Pacific Mail reacted from 37% to 37. In ficial dealings the general market recovered a fraction from the lowest quotations of the day.
"Seilers' option" in Western Union were as much a feature to-day as vesterday, being generally % to 1 per cent below the regular price. The transactions aggregated 196,000 shares, of which 67 000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 26,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Eric, 34,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohorthwestern, 13,000 Eric, 34,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Eric, 34,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohorthwestern, 13,000 Eric, 34,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Eric, 34,000 Lake Shore, 9,00

Missouris. 57 Virginias, old. 36
Tennessees, old. 39
Tennessees, new 78
Virginias, new 123
Virginias, new 123 Canton. 52
Western Union Tel. 79 W dbussh. 23½
Quickellver. 34
Webs-Fargo. 153½
Webs-Fargo. 153½
Webs-Fargo. 153½
U. S. Exirces. 115½
U. S. Exirces. 62½
Terre Haute pid. 25
Chicago & Alton. 104
Chic rn Union Tel .. 79% W

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-

ord Wednesday, Dec. 23:

Burling et, 118 6-10 ft s of Belden av, w f, 24x Westworth av. ac cor of Thirtieth et, w f. 25x
120 ft, dated Dec. 21

Swift place, 49½ ft w of Garibaidi st, n f. 25x
100½ ft, dated Dec. 28

NOATH OF CHY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILLS
LOT 11, Block 8, Ravenswood, dated Dec. 22.

S00

SOUTH OF CHY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILLS
LOT 10, Block 8, Ravenswood, dated Dec. 22.

S00

SOUTH OF CHY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES
LOT on street FROM THE COURT-SOUEE.

Lot on street FROM THE COURT-SOUEE.

Lot on street FROM THE COURT-SOUEE.

Lot of 3, in Fisishman of al. part e ½ s e ½

Sec. 4, 33, 14, dated Oct. 1.

2,100 9.100

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the correspond-

1	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	11,932	19,902	8,581	9,519
Wheat, bu	50,230	249,993	5,178	104,558
Corn, bu	56.123	17,435	10,621	1,634
Oats, bu	18,150	31,430	6,615	7,599
Rye, bu	677	2,300	750	400
Birley, bu	5,970	10,920	4,776	. 5,178
Grass seed lie.	18.445	45,520	2,400	
Flax Boed, Iba	41,490	\$E,240		
Broom-corn, les	87,500	14,000	2.12,435	20,000
Cured mits, lbs	146,890	811,320	738,040	
Beef, bris		82	107	65
Pork, bris	615	1,758	1,388	
Lard, Ths	109.440	298.295	336,090	338,946
Tallow, fbs	6,640	.52,260	52,450	
latter, ibs	102,944	63.900	66, 820	29,060
Dres'd hogs, No	2,101	3,714	2,164	1,248
Live hogs, No.	22,227	24,793	4,215	3,816
Cattle, No	2,483,	1,747	998	1,075
Sheep, No	3,730	1,517	2,502	300
Hides, the	323,452	204,247	249,020	113,264
Highwines, bris	252	286	813	205
Woel, he	76,640	117,960	83,450	5,670
Potatoes, bu	150)			360
Lumber, feet.	223,060	83,000	620,500	529,000
Spingles, No	370,000	220,000	349,000	246,000
Lath, No				11,000
Salt, bris	150	130	1,211	1,690

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 3.669 bu wheat, 11,210 bu corn, 559

bu cats, 1,633 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store

emability now undated. The tense used in writing of commercial transactions is the same at that emion, preservation, and ordinary business opera- ployed in other parts of the paper. "Yestertions have brought them into such general favor day "means the day previous to that on which that now the banks retain an aggregate amount the paper is seemed from the press

now say that they want the corn and not differences. But the market is uncrowns, 100; Gorman crowns, 100; Prussian thalers, 70; Gorman guiders, 39; English silver, 478; species, 102; American half-dollars, 94½; American quarter-dollars, 94½; American quarter-dollars, 94½.

New York, Dec. 23.—Money in good demand at 3½.64. Prime mercantile paper, 6.67.
Sterling firm and unchanged.
Specie shipmeats, 250,000. The engagements for to-morrow already reach \$1,000,000. About \$1,000,000 in gold coin arrived to-day from California, which is regarded as a new and important novoment.

there is take of changing the rules for the inmut movement.

Clearings, \$28,000,000.

Treasury disbursoments, \$450,000.

Constant free distinct grades instead of four as now.

Scarcely any hay is received that grades strictly rime, and it is proposed to merge prime and No.

The agradest observation of the inmutage distinct grades instead of four as now.

Scarcely any hay is received that grades strictly rime, and it is proposed to merge prime and No.

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The agradest observation of the inmutage distinct grades instead of four as now.

were quiet and a shade easier. Oranges, temons, and other foreign green fruits, were firm under a fair demand, while domestic fruits, especially appies, were slow and weak. Timothy and clover seed sold to a moderate extent, but other descriptions were duil. The supply of poultry and eggs was large, and prices were tending lower. Game was scarce and firm.

MUNKEGON LUMBER.

MUSKEGON LUMBER.
The Muskegon News and Reporter gives a detailed statement showing the quantity of lumber cut on the East Shore the past season, and the prospects for the coming year. The total quan-tity in feet cut on the East Shore is distributed as Muskegon County......327,000,000

Grand Traverse, St. Joseph, etc..... Total......893,000,000

during the years named the following amounts

1869. 282,330,555 feet 1872. 343,481,400 feet 1870. 201,428,672 feet 1873. 361,342,609 feet 1871. 261,104,390 feet 1874. 250,000,000 feet The crop of logs for 1875 in the county will probably approximate 555,000,000 ft, Muskegon River and its tributaries contributing 400,000,000 White River 85,600,000, and Black Lake 20,000, 000. Other sources the balance.

Cool. Other sources the balance.

Provisions.

EOG PRODUCTS—Were unsettled early by an increase in the receipts of live hogs and an easier feeling at the Slock-Yards, joined to reports of duliness in New York, and sided by a statement of averages to the effect that the arrivals of hast week averages to the operating more freely yesterday, which fact promised a further increase in the stocks of product; they are aiready large.

operating more freely yesterday, which fact promised a further increase in the stocks of product; they are aiready large.

MESS PORK—Was rather more active, and averaged 16c per bri lower, with a better demand at the decline for eash iots for shipment. The market was weak early, but buyers were more numerous towards noon, causing a stronger tone, which was lost later. Seller February opened at \$19.30, declined to \$19.15, rose to \$19.25, and closed tame at the invide bid. A total of 16.445 bris was reported sold on Change, at \$18.756,18.85 for cash lots (choice sold at \$18.656,19.30); \$18.05 seller January; \$19.156,919.35 seller February; and \$19.456,19.35 seller March. In the afternoon the market was active and 7½ lower; sales were 11,050 bris, at \$18.72½66818.80, cash; \$18.85 for January; \$19.10 soller February, and \$19.40 seller March. Closed at \$18.76 cash, \$18.85 seller January; \$19.10 soller February, and \$19.40 seller March.

Prime mess park was nominally unchanged at \$16.75 (21.20 per bri, and extra prime do at \$14.25611.50.

Lann—Was relatively quiet, and averaged 10c per 100 hs lewer, in sympathy with a decline of 6d per 112 hs in Liverpool, and a tame feeling in other markets in the United States. The market was, however, firm at the dactine till near 1 o'clock, and then weakened. Seller February opened at \$13.30, advanced to \$13.32½, and fell back 5c. Sales were reported on 'Change of 6,800 tes, at \$13.00 seller March, all closing weak at inside quotations. In the afternoon the market was moderately active and easier. Sales were \$13.26 seller February, and \$13.45 seller March.

MEATS—Were in better demand, and quite firm at previous prices, some descriptions being held a shads higher. It was stated that some lots were wanted to fil options in Eastern markets for this month and were bought with the express proviso that they should be previous prices, some descriptions being held a sheds higher. It was stated that some lots were wanted to fill options in Eastern markets for this mouth and were bought with the express proviso that they should be shipped yesterday. Sales on foreign account were rather limited. Sales were reported of 400,000 lbs shoulders, at 6½ cash, and 7c seller March, 60,000 lbs and 9,000 pos green hams, at 10c; 200 boxes long cut do, 300 boxes Cumberlands at 9½c cash, and 9½ for February; 330,000 lbs short ribs at 9½c for green; 100 boxes long clears, 850 boxes short clears at \$10,25 6310.30 cash, and 10%c for February; and 200 boxes long and short clears, seller last half January, at 6½c for January and 7c for March, and 20,000 lbs green hams at 10c. Closed at 6½c for green shoulders, of 500,000 lbs, continues at 10c. Closed at 6½c for green shoulders, 9½c do for long clear, 9½c do short ribs, 9½c do short clear, and 10@10¼c do hams. Sweetpickled hams (15 haverage) at 10½@61½c do soller February; long clear, 9½c; do seller January, 9

hams, 104 (@He. Grease—Nomins at 6@He. BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at 33.25 for mess, \$9.25 for extra mess, and \$20.00@20.50 for hams, with sales of 100 tes hams at

Tallow—Quoted at 8@8\c.
Brendstn#s.
FLOUR—Was quiet,—generally quoted dull,—at unchanged prices. One round lot was taken at \$4.40. White winter extras soid at \$5.78, and buckwheat at \$5.90. Total sales only 1,025 bits, of which nearly half were on private terms. Closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.26@5.50; common to good do, \$4.25 @5.00; choice spring extras, \$4.40@4.60; fair do, snipping grades, \$3.96@4.15; patent spring, \$6.00@10.00; spring superfines, \$4.00@3.75; rye flour, \$3.25 @5.37%; buckwheat do, \$5.00@5.20
Bras—Was moderately active and firmer. Sales were reported of 20 tons at \$17.50@18.00, both on track.

Tallow—Quoted at 8@8\c.

Jamery, 684 e selier February, and 72½ seller May.

OATS—Were dull and ½ @ ½ c lower than on Tuesday. The receipts were light, but there was little demand from any quarter until the report announcing a stronger feeling in New York was read, which stinulated the demand a little, and the market closed stronger. Seller Jamuary was the favorite option, and opened at 53½ c, closing at 52½ 6258. Seller the mouth opened at 53½ c, closd dewn to 53½ c, and closed at 53½ c, closing at 52½ 6258. Seller the mouth opened at 53½ c, closd dewn to 53½ c, and closed at 53½ c. Rejected sold at 47½ c. Sample lots were very quiet. Sales: 13,000 bu, chiefy No. 2, at 53½ colling at 53½ c eslier Jamuary.

HYE—The market was nonlinal except for sample lots, chiefy in consequence of light offerings. No. 2 cash was quoted at 75c 85c acording to location, and rejected at 95c 95½ c. Sales include 800 bu by sample at \$1.00 al. 10½ of track.

BARLEY—The market was dull, except a moderate inquiry for cash lots in certain houses. Prices were ½ 3½ c lower than on Tuesday, the heaviest decline being in options, which were offered quite freely. Cash was provious, which sit occurs the provious of the season. If a few departments—notably pervading dry-goods circles at this tage of the season. In a few departments—notably pervading dry-goods circles at this tage of the season. In a few departments—notably pervading dry-goods circles at this

o. 2 fresh sold at \$1.26 and at \$1,29 in A., D. & No. 2 freeh sold at \$1.25 and at \$1.29 in A. D. & Co. 5. Regular closed dull at \$1.24 in. No. 3 sold at \$1.13 in N. S., and \$1.1563.17 in A., D. & Co.'s; quoted at \$1.161.17, according to location. Rejected sold at \$1.161.17, according to location. Rejected sold at \$1.2661.05, and sample lots at \$1.2261.22. Seller January Opened at \$1.254, declined to \$1.244, and closed with sellers at \$1.25. Seller February sold at \$1.266 sed at the inside. Cash sales on 'Chi

include 5,200 bu. include 5,200 bu.

General Markets.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at \$1,94@1.96.
BUILDING MATERIALS — Were quiet and unchanged: Stucce, \$2.062.25; New York stucce, \$3.00@4.06; Louisville and Utica cement, \$2.00; Akron do, \$4,75 pt.; Fortland cement, \$7.00@7.50 pt.; Lime in bulk, 70c@\$1.00; Lime (bris), \$1.00@1.25 pt.; Lime in bulk, 70c@\$1.00; Lime (bris), \$1.00@1.25 pt.; plastering-hair, pt. bu. 40c; building-brick (common), \$3.00@.25; Milwauke; building-brick (common), \$3.00@.05; Milwauke; and Rachne pressed \$27.00@ \$25.00; del.; Indiana, pressed, \$15.00@25.00; do common, \$10.00.0412.00.
BUITER—Business was fair, both local and Eastern buyers ordering with considerable freedom. Frices

BUITER—Business was fair, both local and Eastern buyers ordering with considerable freedom. Prices range the same as on the earlier days of the week, where at the moment they are about steady; We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@37c.; medium to good grades, 24@37c; inferior to common to choice roll, 23@38c.

BAGGING—Duliness still reigns in this department of trade, and, notwichstanding the late material reduction in prices, there is still an undertone of weakness, which may result in a further decline. We quote: Stark, 31%c; Lewiston, 30c; Montanp, 30c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 23c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlapbage, 16@17%c; gunnies, single, 16@16%c; do double, 26:.

CHEESE—Met with some inquiry from the local and country trade, and was again quoted steady and firm untry trade, and was again quoted steady and firm 15@lec for prime factory, and at 7@l3c for lower

country trade, and was again quoted steady and at 1564te for prime factory, and at 764th for lower grades.

COAL—Only a small volume of sales was accomplished, orders, as heretofore, being confined to supplying current necessities. The market was steady at \$2.50640.00 for Lackawana, \$7.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and \$4.5063.50 for Hilmots.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Two cars of pork barrels sold at \$1.35. Pork barrels, \$1.35 (al.46); flour barrels, \$1.55 (al.60); flour barrels, \$1.55 (al.60); flour barrels, \$1.55 (al.60); flour barrels, \$1.55 (al.60); flour barrels, \$1.500,62.50; pork staves, rough, \$15.00 (al.60); flour barrels, \$1.500,62.50; pork staves, rough, \$15.00 (al.60); flour barrels, \$1.500,62.50; circle flour-heading, 71.600; tight poles, \$25.000,62.50.00; circle flour-heading, 71.600; flour staves, \$7.000,68.00; circle flour-heading, 71.600; tight poles, \$25.000,62.50.00; circle flour-heading, 71.600; flour staves, \$7.000,68.00; circle flour-heading, 71.600; flour staves, \$7.000,68.00; circle flour-heading, flour-heading, 71.600; flour staves, \$7.000,68.00; circle flour-heading, f

The supply for Muskegon County is as follows:

Muskegons. 250,000,000
Biack Lake. 62,600,000
Biack Lake. 62,600,000
Total 327,000,000
The county has also cut and shipped 200,000,000
The price our and the prices current: Foreign as a sactive are unit on the price our and

nuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@3c; African peanuts, 76,10c; Tennessee peanuts, 263c; African peanuts, 5,6,65c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in fair request and firm. Other foreign fruits were also in demand in a retail way. Apples were dull and weak. The stock is slowly decreasing. The fruit is decaying rapidly, and poor stock has been sold at 75c/631.00 per bri to be made into cider. Lemons, \$1,506,8.00; Louisiam oranges, \$12.00c,41.00 per bri; Messina do, \$12.00c,41.00 per bri; Messina do, \$12.00c,41.00 per bri; Malaga grapes, \$4,50c,60.00 per case; apples, per bri. \$1,50c,62.50; cranbernes, \$10.00c,41.50 per bri; Malaga grapes, \$4,50c,60.00 per keg.
GROCERIES—The situation of this market was much the same as noted from day to day for the past week or more, moderate activity prevailing in most departments, while the general tone of the market was one of steadiness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday;

was one of steadness. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

RICE—Patha. 7% 67% c; Rancoon, 6% 67c; Carolina, 863% c; Louisiana, 767% c; Java, No. 2, 236

30c; choice to fancy Rio, 21% 623% c; good to prime do, 226 22% c; common, 226 20% c; roasting, 15% 619c; Singapore Java, 23% 623% c; Costa Rica, 226 23% c; Maracaibo, 226 24c; Cysta Rica, 226 23% c; Sucass—Patent cut loaf, 11% 611% c; crushed and powdered, 11% 611% c; granulated, 11% 611% c; A, standard, 10% 610% c; do, No. 2, 10% 610% c; A, standard, 10% 610% c; do, No. 2, 10% 610% c; extra C, 10c; C No. 2, 9% c; yellow, O No. 1, 9% 69% c; choice brown, 969% c; fair to prime do, 8% 63% c; common do, 7% 68% c; choice molasses sugar, 9% 69% c; common to fair do, 7% 68% c; N. O. common to choice, 769c.

Siruss—Diamond drips, \$1,2061.25; silve drips, extra fine, 706 76c; good sugar-house sirup, 60 66 5c; extra do, 706 75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73 675c; do prime, 706 73c; do common, 62 65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50 635c; common molasses, 38 643c.

SFICES—Allspice, 176 18% c; cloves, 53 655c; cassia, 58

Porto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 642c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@18%c; cloves, 53@55c; cassia, 31@33c; pepper, 27@28c; nutmegs, No. 1, 81.30@1.40; ginger, African, 26@29c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

Soaps—German Mottled, 6%@7c; Golden West, 4%

@5c; White Lity, 6%@3v; White Bose, 6%@6%c; white Bussian, 5%@6c; True Blue, 6%@6%v.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand at the quotation of the day previous, with not much offering, as New York was quoted strong. Sales were reported of 200 bris at 97c per gallon, at which figure the market closed firm.

Hops—Were in moderate demand, and firm at 386 42e for good to choice, and 256,35e for poor and medium grades of Western. Wells' circular says: "The market has tamed down considerably this work. Bayers have for the present hauled off, while holders don't seem inclined to force business. We don't look for much activity in the trade until after the new year, should the foreign markets in the meantime keep furn, there is every reason to believe that we shall then have a better market. The receipts have largely failen off, evidently showing that but few purchases have been made in the interior during the past few weeks, and that growers are in no particular hurry to part with their hops at the prices bid. The shipments to London have also largely decreased." A Caifornia circular says: "It is difficult to give the exact number of bales produced in this State during the season, but about 500 is believed to be a fair estimate. The increase of acreage in 1873 will be large, and ground is now being prepared to plant out 300 acres in Oregon alone. Washington Territory will also increase her acreage largely."

HAY—The market was dull and weak, especially for prairies and the lower grades of timothy: Timothy, prime, \$19.00.619.50; No. 1, \$18.50; No. 2 do, \$16.00 (\$16.50; mixed, \$14.00.614.50; choice upland prairie, \$12.506.13.00; No. 1 do, \$11.506.12.00; No. 2, or clough, \$12.506.10.00. firm.
HOPS—Were in moderate demand, and firm at 386

LUMBER -The market was quiet.	Follo	wing	8
quotations:			
First clear	52,00	@ 55.	00
Second clear, I inch to 2 inch	46.00	6850.	80
Third clear, linch		@40.	00
Third clear, thick	41.00	(6)45.	oa
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	38.00	@40.	
Clear siding, 1st and 2d	20.00	@21.	co
First common siding	18,00	@ 20.	00
	31.00	@33.0	09
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00	(a 26.	00
Box coards, A and B	28.00	@38.	üÜ
A stock boards	34.00.	@38.0	00
B stock boards	24.00	@ 28.	00
C stock boards	13,00	@16.6	00
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry.	12.50	6013.	00
Common lumber, 15 ft and under	11.00	@12.	00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12 00	6618.0	
Lath	2.00	@ 2.	25
A shingles	3.00	@ 3.	
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	(6) 2.8	
OILS C. whom linged townships	and w		

mow undated. The tense used in writing of winder G. Las, S. 200-201, course of the interest of the paper. "Yester specified in other parts of the paper. "Yester played in other parts of the paper." "Yester played in other p

Too. St. 30.6.1.5; choice Pingsuay, \$1.00.6.1.10; extra Moyume, \$1.30.6.1.35; choice to extra new Japan, \$0.6.6.1.00; common to good do, \$6.6.78c; fair to good old, \$6.6.88c; common to fine Oolong, \$5.6.6.2.00; common do, \$3.6.48c; common to fine Oolong, \$5.6.6.2.00; common do, \$3.6.48c; common to fine Oolong, \$5.6.6.2.00; common to fine Oolong, \$5.6.2.00; common to fine olong, \$5.6.2.00; common to fair, \$6.6.2.00; common

Since our last report nothing has occurred to disturb
the quiet usually pervading dry-goods circles at this
tage of the season. In a few departments—notably
that of fancy goods suitable for the holiday trade—
there was an air of activity, but in bleached and brown
cottons, ticks, denims, ginghams, stripes, and most
other lines, the movement was sluggish. But quiet as
the general market now is, the volume of sales is undoubtedly larger than at a corresponding period in
former years, and, as there is every indication that
with the beginning of the new year there will be witnessed a generally improved demand, as well as more
remunerative prices, the feeling prevalent amongst
the jobbing trade is cheerful and confident. At the
moment the market for most lines of staple cotton and
woolen textiles is steady. During the week the
changes in values have been a ½c decline in Methuen,
Manhattan. Thorndike, Ocean, and Pittfield ticks; a
½c decline in Blackstone and Hallowell bleached, and
in Cabot and Dwight Star brown cottons.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO. The receipts during the week have been as follows : 10,031 5,447

Monday...... 227 1,723 1,3 CATTLE—It was fortunate for sellers that the su Monday. CATTLE—It was fortunate for sellers that the supply was small. Had it been equal even to the recent average, the effect upon values must have been to depress them, as there was a very scanly assemblage of buyers, and the few in attendance were, at best, but indifferent operators. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed inclined to invest beyond the filling of the most pressing orders, and, notwithstanding the limited character of the supply, it proved in every way ample. Holders were firm in their views, and the prices current earlier in the week were uniformly well sustained. The offerings consisting principally of fair to good qualities, prices did not have a very wide range, the extremes being \$2,75@\$5.75, while the major portion changed hands at \$5.00@\$5.25. The market closed quiet and steady.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bnils, and scalawag steers. 1.75@2,23 2,00@4,50 Price. \$5.62% 5.60 5.40 5.45 5.12% 5.50 5.00

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 661 head; for last two days, 1,607 head. The run is still very light. Market active at ½c advance all round. Quality generally medium to good. Very httle common effered. Everything sold out. Extra, \$6.2567.124; medium to good, \$5.2566.124; common to fair, \$1.00@5.00; stockers, \$3.00@4.00; bulls, \$2.50@4.00.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 4,290 head; for the last two days, 5,990 head. Philadelphia, \$7.10@7.20; Yorkers, \$8.60@5.7.@cceipts to-day, 4,800 head; for the last two days, 7,800 head. Best, \$5.50@5.50; medium, \$4.75@5.540.

BUFFALO.

days, 7,800 head. Best, \$5.50@6.50; medium, \$4.75@5.540.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—CATPLE—Receipts, 782; total for the week, 4,862. Market dragged at yesterday's prices, SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; total for the week, 8600. Market moderately active for Western sheep at \$4.00@6.25.

Houss—Receipts, 3,000; total for the week, 14,600. No sales; buyers wholly off until after Christmas.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Receipts, 500; good local demand; good through Texans, \$2.50@3.50; good to choice native steers, \$4.00@6.25.

MARKETS' BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets. Foreign Markets.
Liverpool, Dec. 23.—11 s. m.,—Flour, 22s@23s 6d.
Wheat—Winter, 9s 6d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 8d@9s 8d;
white, 9s 10d@10s 2d; club, 10s 4d@10s,8d. Corn,
32s 3d@9s 6d. Fork, 85s. Lard, 6s 6d.
Liverpool, Dec. 23—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet,
Lard, 64s. Gold, 111 js. Rest unchanged,
Liverpool, Dec. 23—5 p. m.—Corn, 39s 3d@39s 9d.
Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Therate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5% per cent, 75 below the Bank of Engiand rates.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Conscis.—Money, 91% @91%; account, 91% @92; 65s, 105; vrs, 107; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 25; professred, 42.

104; new 98. 105; New York Central, 93; Erie, 25; preferred, 42.
Refuned petroleum, 93,694%.
Livearoot, Dec. 23.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn. 398
36,6998 9d. Lard, 648. Bacon, 508 6d for long clear middles; 58 for chort clear middles; shoulders, new, 37s; long cut hams, 25s.

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York, Dec. 23.—Business entitues light with manufacturers and agents, and jobbing and importing branches are tractive. Heavy standard sheetings and cotton fannels in steady demand at unchanged prices, Dark fancy prints quiet except at job prices, but chitizes and side bands are fairly active. Prints in improved request. Worstad cartier, feit

ket was dull and weak. Saics 500 tos February at 1334c. January was dull at 13 11-16c, and March at 13 13-16.

WHISEX—Is stoady, with a fair demand. Sales of 300 bris at \$1.03.

Francairs—There is very little doing, but rates are decidedly higher. To Liverpool by steam—24,000 bu grain, 10% 611d per bu. To London by sail—16,000 bu do at 104; 1,000 bis flour at 28 9d per bril. For Cork and orders, 7s,67s 3d per quarter for grain asked.

BUFFALO. Bec. 23.—Grain—Wheat very dull; only saic 2 cars No. 2 Milwaukee offered at \$1,07. New corn offered at 80c on track; 81c in store.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

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CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

COrn fair but lower at 60% 71c. Oats steady; moderate demand at 58,062c. Rye dull and drooping at \$1.10.

Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGOS, BUTTER, AND CHEESE—Steady and in moderate demand.

PROVISIONS—POR, demand light; holders firm; reg-

OLLS—Unchanged.
EGGS. BUTTER, AND CHEESE—Steady and in moderate demand.
PROVISIONS—Pork, demand light; holders firm; regular, \$18,76; sales heavy; \$19.62% delivered. Lard fair and firm; steam, 13c; kettie, 14c. Buik meats—Demand light; holders firm; sales of short clear, boxed, at 10%c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats dull and anchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand at 97c.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95%c; No. 2 do, 90c; seller January, 00%c; seller February, 91%c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, in store, 51%c; seller January, 52c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 66c. Rye scarce and nominally higher; No 1. 98c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 spring, cash and seller December, \$1.30; January, \$1.31; No. 2; in store, \$1.14.
PROVISIONS—Dull and neglected. Mess pork nominal at \$16.50; extra prime, \$13.75. Sweet-pickled hams, 10% (201c, according to size and condition. Dry-salted shoulders, 6%c, loose; middles, 9%(201c) boxed. Prime land, 13@(13)%c.
HOGS—Live in moderate demand at \$5.25@7.00; dressed less firm; \$1.90@8.10.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris wheat, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu.

Me75c. Pernoleum—Crude, 90c at Parker's; refined, 11%c, PETROLEUM
Philadelphia delivery.
NEW ORLEANS. Philadelphia delivery.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Dull; treble,
\$5.00@5.75c; choice, \$6,00@6.50c.
GRAIS—Corn dull and 3c lower; mixed, 90c; choice
yellow, 9c; white, 95c. Oats dull at 75c.
BRAN—Dull, at \$1.17@1.17½.
HAY—Dull; prime, \$25.00.
Phovisions—Pork no demand; nominally, \$20.00.
Dry salt meats in demand, and firmer; 74@10%010%c
Bacon quiet at 9½@3½@12%@13½c. Sugar cured

Dry salt meats in demand, and firmer; 74,6103,6103,6 lbacon quiet at 93,694,612,6134,c. Sugar cured hams lower; 153,6. Lard firm; thereo, packars, 133,6; refined, 145,6; keg, 145,6. Sugar—In good demand, and firm; inferior, 43,654; common, 54,636; fair to fully fair, 65,674,6; prime to choice, 75,684,c. Molasses—Low grades dull; high grades advanced; prime to choice, 57,682,c. Whisky—Ordinary Western rectified scarce at \$1.03, COFFEE—Unchanged; fair to prime, 173,619c. CORNMEAL—Dull and lower; \$3.90.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 23.—Flour—Steady and in moderate demand.

TOLEDO, Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.12;
exira do. \$1.15½; amber Michigan, seller January, \$1.11; seller February, \$1.13½; No. 1 red. \$1.12.
Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, cash and seller January, 72c; seller May, 77c; low mixed, 71c, Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 56c; Michigan, 56½c; white, 53½c.
CLOUNE SEED—\$5.00@5.05.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 bits; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; cats. 11.600 bu. RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 Dris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; coats, 11,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 4000, bu; corn, 27,000 bu; coats, 10,000 bu.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
St. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—FLOUR—Steady and in good demand for low medium grades.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 spring,

90@00%c, No. 2 red winter, \$1.00@1.07. Corn dull and a shade lower; new, 67@69%c; No. 2, Tie cash, 70%c December, 69c January, Oats easier but irregular; No. 2, 2, 56%c685%c. Barley firm, but inactive; No. 3, \$1.15@1.20; No. 2, \$1.30@1.35. Rye dull; amail valuer, virtual 3.00.

No. 3, \$1,15@1.20; No. 2, \$1.50@1.55. Rye dun; sman sales; prime, \$1.03.

Whisky—Steady at 98c.

Phynysions—Pork held firmly at \$19.25@19.50, spot; futures doll and weak; \$17.75 for March, and at the close \$19.85 for same option. Bulk meats held nominally at 63.06% of for shoulders, and 93.03% for clear rib. Bacon—Only order trade. Green hams, 10c; pickled held at 10%c; shoulders, 7%c. Lard nominal at 13c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and

CUNARD MAIL LINE BRITISH PORTS

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 amber Western, \$1.25@1.30; No. 2 do, \$1.25@1.26; No. 3 do, \$1.20; No. 1 red Western, \$1.24; No. 2 do, \$1.21; No. 3, \$1.15@1.16; rejected, \$1.16. Corn weak and lower; mixed Western, \$5@36c. Oats dull; white Western, \$6e; mixed do, \$4e. Rye dull at 98c@\$1.02.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, \$21.00. Bacon—Jobbing demand; shoulders, 10e; clear rib, 12@12%c. Sugar-cured harms, 13@14c. Lard, 13%@14%c for steam and refined Western.

EBUTTER—Unchanged.

WEISKY—Quiet at \$1.01%@1.02.

CLEVELAND. Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; ear, on track, \$3@60c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Strong; standard white, car lois, 9e; Ohio State test, 10e; anali lots 1@2e higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 700 bu; corn, 2,450 bu; oats, 3,250 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Guiet: Wisconsin

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—FLOUR PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet: Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.25@6.00; Indiana and Ohio do, \$5.75@6.50; injeh grades, \$7.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, \$1.20@1.22; amber, \$1.25@1.20; white, \$1.30@1.40. Rye steady at \$1.00. Corn dull; yellow, \$0@85c; mixed Western, \$46@85c. Oats neglected; white, \$6@67c; mixed, \$63%c.

Phovisions—Pork unchanged. Lard quoted at 13% @14%c.

Pietroleum—Steady; refined, \$11%@11%c; crude unchanged. The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Sailing from New York for LiveRPOOL and Queen.

10 WN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every formation.

Cabin passage, 360, 370, currency: steerage. It was reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

P. B. LaRSON, Western Area;

Northeast corner Clark and Randolphets. (opposite area.)

Sherman House), Chicago.

nnchanged.
Watsky-Firm.
BUTTER-Steady; prime Western, 34@35c; choice
Western rolls, 36@32c.
CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS-Quiet; Western, 29c.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—
Unchanged.

Douby Hale, Ry., Dec. 23.—FLOUR AND GRAIN— Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$20,00. Bacon shoulders, 9%c; clear rib, 120; clear, none here. Sugar-cured hams, 14%c. Bulk shoulders, 6%c; clear rib, 9%c; clear, 10%c. Lard, 14%@15%c.
WHISET—97c.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE Senate was called to order by Chief-Clerk McDonald, who read a communication from Vice-President, Wilson, stating that he would be absent from the city upon the meeting of the Senate to-day, and requesting him to inform the Senate of the fact.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution declaring that, in the absence of the Vice-President, Matthew H. Carpenter be chosen President pro tem, of the Senate.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the election be by ballot, Agreed to.

Agreed to.
Mr. Anthony nominated Matthew H. Carpenter, and Mr. Stevenson nominated A. G. Thurman.
The vote being taken, Mr. Carpenter had 33 votes and Mr. Thurman 18.
Upon taking the chair, Mr. Carpenter said:
"Senators, please accept my thanks for this renewed

"Senators, please accept my thanks for this renewed expression of your kindness and favor. The only return I can make will be an impurital discharge of my duties, which I shall endeavor to do." duties, which I shall endeavor to do."

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. West said that yesterday he was constrained to do a very ungracious thing by objecting to the passage of the resolution for holding a recess. He made his objection in deference to the wishes of his colleagues from the Southern States, who had voted to oppose any recess. He now moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of that resolution. Agreed to,

The resolution was then read and agreed to without discussion.

Mail (via main and air line) ... 5:50 a. m. 5:50 p. m. 10 discussion.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill to provide for the authentication of the revised statutes of the United States, and to preserve the originals of all laws in the Department of State. Passed.

Mr. Morrill presented; a memorial of Fisk Mills, sculptor, asking to be remunerated for expenses furcarred in preparing a model for the equicatrian statue of Gen. Rawlins. Referred. Chicago, Kansan City and Denver Shart Line, via Louisi, ana, sto., and Chicago, Springheld, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madissal, britige. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Rundoiph.a.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, received from the House, was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. ferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Morton submitted the following, and asked for its present consideration.

"Resourced, That the Senate recognizes the validity of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as certified by Gov. William P. Reilogg, of Louisians, under the seal of the aforesaid State, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections are instructed to examine and report if Sid P. B. S. Pinchback is entitled to be admitted on the prima-facie case thus made, or, if such admission should be postponed, until an investigation be made as to the charges of corruption in his election alleged against him."

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

Milwaukee, Madison, Monroe & S. Ma. m. *400. m. 9:30 a. m. *150 p. m. 9:30 a. m. *150 p. Mr. Bayard objected, and it was haid over.
MISCELLANDOUS.
Mr. Norwood moved that the vote by which the bill
to establish Atlanta as a port of delivery was indefinitely postponed, on Monday, be reconsidered, and
that the bill be placed on the calendar. Agreed to.
The amendment in the House of Representaves to
the Senate bill suspending the law in regard to the
contract-surgeons in the army till Feb. 1, 1875, was
concurred in, and the bill passed.
ADJOURNMENT. Depot, foot of Lake et, and foot of Reenty-second st. Post Office, 121 Kandwigh A., near Clark.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Senate then went into execu

afterwards adjourned till Jan. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BANK STATEMENT DESIRED.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to require from the President and Cashier of all the National Banks in New York City a

Cashier of all the National Banks in New York City a report, under oath, within ten days, of the exact amount of gold coin, certificates, and checks, or memorands of individuals, held by such banks at the close of business on the 19th of December, and to transmit the same to the House. Referred.

Mr. Harrison, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Arkansas contested election case, with a resolution that Bell, the contestant, was not duly elected, but that Snyder, the sitting member was. The resolutions were adopted without discussion.

LAND BILLS.

Mr. Bradley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, with an amendment, the Senace bill to amend the act of the 1st of June, 1872, for the restoration to homestead entry of certain lands in Michigan. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was bassed. assed.

Mr. Hereford, from the same Committee, reported ad-

Mr. Hereford, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill authorizing folionois to select 367,000 acros of public lands to which it is entitled by law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue law so as to make LaCrosse a port of entry and delivery. Referred.

Mr. Mayhard desired to go the Speaker's table for the purpose of taking up the Senate Finance bill.

Mr. Randall ramarked that the Civil-Rights bill would be reached on the Speaker's table before the Finance bill, and therefore he objected.

Mr. Cessna suggested that unanimous consent might be given to lay aside the Civil-Rights bill without prejudice.

Mr. Randall remarked that the rewere other objectionable measures on the Speaker's table.

All. Randall remarked that there were other objectionable measures on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Maynard then asked unanimous consent to take the Finance bill from the Speaker's table and make some disposition of it.

Fending the question, Mr. Beck moved an adjournment. The question was taken by tellers, and was a strict party vote, the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against it. The vote was announced as 49 to 33: no quorum voting.

Republicans against it. The vote was announced as 49 to 93; no quorum voting.

Mr. Dawes called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted —yeas, 56; nays, 121, being 30 more than a quorum, After the vote was announced, Mr. Maynard again asked unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. Randall was about to renew his suggestion, when Mr. Dawes interposed a motion to go to business on the Speaker's table. This being regarded, on the Democratic side of the House, as an indication of a purpose to force the measure in spite of opposition, it was met by a resort to filibustering motions, the first of which was made by Mr. Randall to take a recess for an hour, supplemented by another by Mr. Beck to adjourn.

Mr. Maynard made another effort to avoid the impending dead-lock, and asked unanimous consent to thave the bill made the special order in the House for the 8th of January.

Mr. Dawes—Why not act on the bill to-day?

have the bill made the special truer in the showest the 8th of January.

Mr. Dawes—Why not act on the bill to-day?

Members on both sides—It is a matter of too much importance. We have not read it.

Mr. Randall—We all agree on this side to do what is fair. The gentleman from Tennessee has made his tyroposition, and there is no objection whatever to it on this side. proposition, and there is no objection whatever to it on his side.

Mr. Maynard—The gentleman (Randall) and his associates are content that the bill shall be made the special order for the 8th of January, and if that is the best that we can do in the premises, why not do it?

Mr. Dawes—What is to binder our reaching it by going to the Speaker's table now?

Mr. Randall—Because the Civil-Rights bill would be reached first.

Mr. Dawes—That bill can be postponed by a majority.

Mr. Dawes—Inst on can be postponed by a majority.

Mr. Beck—A postponement would give it a chance of being considered, and we are determined it shall not be considered before the 4th of March.

Mr. Platt hoped that his party in the House would show as much backbone as the Senate had shown, and ait out the bill if it took two weeks.

Mr. Cox asked the Speaker whether the bill was not subject to a point of order that it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker stated that he never ruled on hypothetical points. When the bill was reached he would rule upon it. In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and In the matter of the assigned estate of the annual Insurance Company.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, of the and adjust the third account of the Philadelphia fruits. Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company, Assigned to be benefit of creditors of the Enterprise Insurance in the pany, and to report distribution of the behavior in the pany, and to report distribution of the behavior in the pany, and to report distribution of the behavior in the pany, and to report distribution of the behavior in the pany, and to report distribution of the behavior in the pany, and to report distribution of the behavior in the pany and the pany

ical points. When the bull was reached he would rule upon it.

Mr. Cossna remarked that the Judiciary Committee had had an informal understanding not to act on the Civil-Rights bill till after the holidays, and that, if it were reached, he would ask unanimous consent that it should remain in its present condition.

Mr. Orth objected.

After further discussion, and the taking of a vote by yeas and nays, it was ordered that the bill be made the special order for the 7th of January.

SOUTHERN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the oppointment c. a

Nassan, N. P., Bahamas, T. J. PORTER, P. Douter, C. a 150 broadway, N. Y. broamers sail over 150 cm.

Select Committee on Alabama Affairs is follows:
Messrs. Coburn, Albright, Cannon, Buckner, and Select Solution, Albrigat,
Messrs, Coburn, Albrigat,
Luttrell,
Resolutions appropriating \$3,500 for the payment of
the expenses of each of the Select Committees
Loutsiana, Mississippi, and Alabama were adopted.
Adjourned until Jan. 5.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

LOWEST RATES. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Apply at Company's Office, Randolphests., Chicago, Randolphests., Chicago, P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Asrai,

National Line of Steamships

NOTICE.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, Tuesday, Dec. 21. Ornal Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 2

Cabin Passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$6; Steams an Excursion tickets, \$120. Apply at Gon'l Fraghi Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. -† Saturday copped. *Sanday excepted. ! Monday excepted. | Aprive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket Offices, 52 Clarket, (Sherman House), and 35 Control of the depote.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILTONS. Depot, find of Lake-d., and foot of Tuenty-seconds. Picket-office, 61 Cherk-st., southeast corner of Randolph and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madeon.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express. 8:40 a. m. 8:50 p. m. St. Louis Fast Lane. 88:300 a. m. 1:20 a. m. Cairo & New Orleans Ex. 8:300 a. m. 1:20 a. m. St. Louis Fast Lane. 88:300 a. m. 1:20 a. m. St. Louis Fast Lane. 88:30 a. m. 1:30 a. m

CHICAGO RUPLINGTON & OUNCY RAIL ROAD.

epots, foot of Laice-st., Indiana-ac. and Sixteenth-as and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Carls, and at depots.

*Ex. Sundays, †Ex. Saturday, tEx. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE. From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Troopsecond-st. Ticket affice, 131 Randolph-st., and at depot.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE From Pittoburg, Cincinnati & S. Lovis Railway depd. on re Clinden and Carroll-sis. West Side. Ticke des. Eandolph-st., and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

Indianapolis, Lonisville d'Cincinnati Day Express Indianapolis, Louisville d'Cincinnati (daily). 7:30 p. m. 7:

PITSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West add.
Ticket after, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Columbus, Pittsburg & New York 8:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot for a Trenty-second-st. Ticket ofice, 2 LaSaltest.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the assigned estate of the Enterprise

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

Leave. Arrivs.

Leave. | Arres.

9:00 a. m. 18:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 16:30 a. m. 10:00 p m. 19:30 a. m. 1:4:55 a. m. 16:50 p. m.

Leave. Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent,

Legne, Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive,

A Jury Secured and the REDUCED RATES of Testimony Begun. TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN. And all points in Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSelle-et., corner Madion

Messrs. McGarry and Bo Examined.

MIKE MCDONAL

McGarry.

Ills Trial for Assaulting Mr.

They Relate the Circumstances Affray.

Yesterday witnessed again the sam growd in the Crimical Court to listen to of McDonald for assault with intent to Garry. It was very evident that Mike centre of attraction, Upon him all e eagerly turned. If he "were Queen of or, better, Pope of Rome," he could or, better, rope of home, he could have been less the observed of all of Even when the court is dismissed, one audience will have around the stairs, entrances, to cateff a glimpse of him as h forth, while, as he sits in court, innumed of fingers, in various stages of cledirect inquiring eyes to his whereabout these marks of distinction and inte-borne by their object with charming a

and engaging nonchalance. SELECTING A JURY.

The provious day's proceedings left forms still to be selected. J. S. Bartlett, been already accepted, submitted an affile. the Court setting forth the sickness of h the Court setting forth the six aness of he ly. Upon this ground he was, by con both sides, excused from further atternates that the setting this the scenes and questions of day were repeated, and not until both sexhausted their right of peremptory can't the second panel had been all but to ed, did the jury become an accomplis The whole of the morning session was

by these proceedings. THE JURY. The fellowing are the jurors: M. Fla Peterson, Frederick Blauer, Frederick Smith McClevy, J. Butler, J. F. Far Swartchild, Henry Semter, Leon Frank, Dulle, and A. Paukey. A glance at thes

Dulle, and A. Paukey. A glance at these will be sufficient to show its prevailing nationality, and that the rule of "No Ir apply" was pretty rigidly enforced.

On assembling in the afternoon, Juds expressed a hope that the counsel on be would carry on the trial with all possible. After some little difficulty, it was decayclude all witnesses from the court-room the progress of the trial until each had to Markey the progress of the trial until each had to make an indictment for an assault with at commit murder. He himself was not in as a private counsel for McGarry, but was prosecute this case at the request of Department. It would be proved that fandant, in October last, had gone is aloon of McGarry, walked up and dow the foulest language toward the latter, aused him (McGarry) of having said, live to see you (McDonaid) settled in the tentiary, and I have brought the man to the latter, and I have brought the man to the countries of the latter. tentiary, and I have brought the ma it," alluding to Nick Geary, who h with the prisoner. The defendant said, "If you sur I will fix you, ing a revolver. At this point Eoyden got up and sent for policemen, turning, found McDonald still the McGarry. Boyden then requested M not to kick up a disturbance there, but

Meanwhile other parties—Rountree and John Carrick—rushed in on see, tol, and succeeded in taking it awar defendant. It would also be show pistol was a revolver loaded with copy carricinges. Garrick reached over, see the pistol, and the hammer came dow thunb. The defense would read a thumb. The defense would probable prove that the pistol was not loade McDenald had no intention of kelling the west into the saloon with the

DEGRADING THE PROSECUTING WIT EMBADING THE PROSECUTING WITS But, as the evidence would show, the at the time he entered the saloon had the tion, the disposition, to commit mure would have done so if he had not been pro-The learned counsel then invited the site the jury to the character of witnesses

declarse. They were much wan haver each collection. They were much was never the housest dollar, but lived by their wits. I them had served periods in the penitent few of them had not seen in the prisone. The conviction of this prisoner was as because the law must be vindicated. U brial hinged the triumph or DOWNFALL OF THE ROUGH ELEMEN OF the city. The jury must faithfully a lessly do their duty, and remember that amen of the whole matter was the into the prisoner in entering McGarry's saiot. A. S. Trude opened for the defense stantially said: McDonaid and McGars stantially said: McDonaid and McGars been friends for many years, until the had opened a rival saloon. At about this was done, the city newspapers beging abuse upon McDonaid, which the detraced to McGarry. It was the intention Donaid to reason with McGarry ab matter, and to beg him to desist from tacks through the papers for the McDonaid's family. Meanwhile the de had met with Mr. Lawrence, whose ho been robbed. In the course of conv. Lawrence, out of friendship to McDonaid of Marker and the papers for the defend his house it feeing thought if the defend his house it feeing thought if

Lawrence, out of friendship to McDonal GAVE HIM A PISTOL. to defend his bouse, it being thought it is ticked. At this time the defendant we the influence of liquor, and while in the dropped into McGarry's, having first Foley's. There he saw Nick Geary, we frequenter at McGarry's, and, pointing said, "I can prove it by this man a have said you will send the Penitentiary." McGarry have said you will send the Penitentiary." McGarry have hand significantly down, the de supposed he had a pietol, and drew his oclaiming "I will shoot you!" Roundtre bed the pistol, but could not tell if it was Periolat and others jumped in around Mc

Periolat and others jumped in around Me All these had had more or less of M'GARRY'S WHISKY. Periolat managed to get the pistol from ald, and then John Garrity, and finally Nic ald, and then John Garrity, and finally Nic obtained it. The last has been McGarry for twenty years. In all this strugglo was hurt, the only damage done being to Boyden's pants, which were torn. Mis nesses of eminent respectability would present the pistol was not loaded. It would be that McGarry was never in a position if the pistol were loaded or not. This calinated Trude, was not a case of the trained Trude, was not a case of the trained McGarry against Michael McDonald, but of Jan Garry against Michael McDonald. It has been thrown out by one Grand Jury. Inever to have gone beyond the jurisdict Justice of the Peace, as it was only one-steer to have gone beyond the jurisdict Justice of the Peace, as it was only one-steer conduct, punishable by fine of than \$3 or more than \$100. If the de lad wished to kill McGarry he had had or atter opportunities. Trude conclusionary arrangue by alluding to the fact that a fanding behind another could not, 37 cs. 00, tell whether a cartridge pistol was hot.

ras the first witness put upon the stand, bg examined by Mr. O'Brien, testified tance as follows: Had known McDe hany years, who he understood was in a The Store on Clark street. On the betober last, McDenald came into aloon about 8 o'clock in the evening, less was sitting down talking to N. B. the first seen by witness of the prisoner light up to where he was sitting and it is till you have seen me foultentiary." The witness denie to which the defendant replied by reper foul language, and referring to Nick has authority for the accusation. The staid: "Did you not say you would not him on eath?" and then turned to Nasked him if he (witness) had ever Geary was not seen before McDenald hase expressions eight or nine times. Id had his cane in his left hand. With sitting on a barrel about 44 feet from the Donald stood over witness with RIS RIGHT HAND ON HIS RIP. Boyden was sitting facing witness, an and went to the door for a policeman. Mas still abusing witness when Boydene and asked McDenald drew his revolver. JAMES M'GARBY

Alabama Affairs as follows sting \$2,500 for the payment of of the Select Committees to and Alabama were adopted,

MIKE McDONALD.

McGarry.

of Testimony Begun.

Examined.

They Relate the Circumstances of the

Yesterday witnessed again the same motley

gowd in the Criminal Court to listen to the trial of McDonald for assault with intent to kill Mc-

Garry. It was very evident that Mike was the

centre of attraction, Upon him all eyes were eagerly turned. If he "were Queen of England,

or, better, Pope of Rome," he could scarcely

have been less the observed of all observers

Even when the court is dismissed, one-half the

andience will hang around the stairs, hall, and

entrances, to catch a glimpse of him as he passes

orth, while, as he sits in court, is numerable in-

dex fingers, in various stages of cleanliness,

direct inquiring eyes to his whereabouts, All

these marks of distinction and interest are

borne by their object with charming simplicity

The previous day's proceedings left four ju-

teen already accepted, submitted an affidavit to the Court setting forth the sickness of his fami-

g. Upon this ground he was, by consent of

both sides, excused from further attendance.

This made five vacancies to be filled. In accom-

day were repeated, and not until both sides had

exhausted their right of peremptory challenge

and the second panel had been all but eliminat-

ed, did the jury become an accomplished fact.

The whole of the morning session was occupied

The following are the jurors: M. Flaum, P.

Peterson, Frederick Blauer, Frederick Heide,

Smith McClevy, J. Butler, J. F. Farwell, S

Swartchild, Henry Samter, Leon Frank, Bernard

Dulle, and A. Paukey. A glance at these names

will be sufficient to show its prevailing foreign nationality, and that the rule of "No Irish need

apply" was pretty rigidly enforced.

On assembling in the afternoon, Judge Tree expressed a hope that the counsel on both sides would carry on the trial with all possible speed.

After some little difficulty, it was decided to exclude all witnesses from the court-room during the progress of the trial until each had testified.

MR. C. S. CAMERON OPENED.

prove that the pistol was not loaded, and that lieDonald had no intention of killing McGarry, but went into the saloon with the purpose of

DESEADING THE PROSECUTING WITNESS.

The conviction of this prisoner was asked for, because the law must be vindicated. Upon this wial hinged the triumph or

plat and others jumped in around McDonald.

All these had had more or less of

THE JURY.

plishing this the scenes and questions of Tues

SELECTING A JURY.

and engaging nonchalance.

by these proceedings.

Affray.

NAVIGATION.

CED RATES L, QUEENSTOWN.

MAIL LINE Times a Wack to and from SH PORTS. EST RATES.

Office, northwest corner Clark and ine of Steamships. TOTICE.

reuse has always been adopted by
id hee and headlands,
ork for LIVERPOOL and QUEENevery SATURDAY.
for London (direct) every fortnight
\$20, currency: seorage, at greatly
arn tickets at lowest rales.
LUMARY.
B. LARSON, Western Arent,
et and Kandolph-sis. (opposite new
hieago. ern Steamship Line. k to Bristol (England) direct, amper, Tuesday, Dec. 22. Great Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20. ; Interinediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30. 20. Apply at Gon'l Freight Depot R. R. GEO, McDONAY.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent. AD TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS REFERENCE MARKS. - † Saturday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 m. § Daily.

DRTHWESTERN RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive.

Wells and Kinzie-sts. & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

southeast corner of Randolph Leave. | Arrive. 5:00 a. m. 8:05 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 8:35 p. m. 610:35 a. m. 6 8:15 p. m. 6 8:30 a. m. 79:00 p. m. 76:30 a. m.

8:30 a. m. 8:05 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. & ALTON RAILROAD. moer Shart Line, via Louisi ngheld, Alton and St. Louis West Side, near Madison-st 201, and 122 Randoiph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

TEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. herman House, and at Det 9:30 a. m. *7:45 p. m. 9 :30 a. m. 4:00 p. m. . *5:00 p. m. *11:00a. m.

apolis, Fast 49:45 p.m. ‡ 7:15 a.m. CENTRAL RAILROAD. nd-st. Ticks ph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

GTON & QUINCY RAILROAS

Leave. | Arrive e & Cincin- 9:05 a. m. 8:25 p. m. le & Cincin-(daily)..... 7.25 p. m. 7:15 a. m. R LINE AND KOKOMO LINE. ollests., West Side, Ticket office, 13 Leave. | Arrive.

RE & OH!O RAILROAD

sposition Building and depot fool of taket office, 92 LaSalle-st.

ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Buren and Shermansts. Yickel again
and Pacific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive.

nmon Pleas for the City and

assigned estate of the Enterpris

ated by the Court to audit, rettla

R RESORT.

LEGAL.

of Philadelphia.

ER RESORTS.

Leave. | Arrive.

All these had had more or less of MGARRY'S WHISKY.

Periolat managed to get the pistol from McDonald, and then John Garrity, and finally Nick Geary, estained it. The last has been McGarry's friend for twenty years. In all this struggle nobody was hunt, the only damage done being to Justice Borden's pants, which were torn. Many witnesses of emiment respectability would prove that the pistol was not loaded. It would be shown that McGarry was never in a position to see if the pistol were loaded or not. This case, continued Trude, was not a case of the people cause Michael McDonald, but of James McGarry against Michael McDonald. It has already been thrown out by one Grand Jury. It ought herer to have gone beyond the jurisdiction of a * 8:00 s. m. * 8:40 p. m. led Cincin- 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. MATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD linten and Carroll-ste., West & Randolph-st., and at depot. 8:00 a. m. 8:40 p. m. 4 New York 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. carry against Michael McDonaid. It has already been thrown out by one Grand Jury. It ought test to have gone beyond the jurisdiction of a latice of the Peace, as it was only one of districtive of the Peace, as it was only one of districtive of the Peace, as it was only one of districtive of the Peace, as it was only one of districtive of the Peace, as it was only one of districtive of the Peace, as it was only one of the winder of the Peace, as it was only one of the sample of the Peace, as it was only one of the Peace, as Leave. | Arrive.

ras the first witness put upon the stand, and, beig examined by Mir. O'Brien, testified in sublance as follows: Had known McDonald for
tany years, who he understood was in business
4 The Store on Clark street. On the 10th of
letober last, McDonald came into witness'
shoen about 8 o'clock in the evening. The witties was sitting down talking to N. B. Boyden.
the first seen by witness of the prisoner he came
ight up to where he was sitting and said. "—————, you have stated you will never

went to the end of the bar, when McDonald by the right arm and palled it down. Witness was about 4 feet away from defendant. Some gentleman said, "McGarry, they have come here to kill you—call for a policeman," but none was found. Never had any other difficulty with McDonald. Had no deadly weapons in the house. [At this stage the examining counsel, Mr. O'brien, presented a pistol to the witness, with the assurance that it was loaded. This created considerable excitement and nervousness, and was finally ordered to be put away by the Court.] The witness continued: Could see there were red cartridges in Ils Trial for Assaulting Mr. James A Jury Secured and the Taking tinued: Could see there were red cartridges in the rim that goes round the pistol. Did not go behind the bar for a pistol. Never had one

An Enormous Amount of Money Expend-Messrs. McGarry and Boyden

cross-examination. CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined. By A. S. Trude: Never owned a pistol. Tracey never gave witness a pistol. Never bought one. Had been in McDonald's place, but had not a pistol when there. Never was on Twentieth street. The witness here described the position of the bar, etc., in his saloon. Was at the end of the bar, standing at the north end. McDonald was about 4 feet from witness when standing there. McDonald was in front of witness when Kountree pulled down his arm. Saw the pistol, and could swear he saw the red caps the pistol, and could swear he saw the red caps of the cartridges where the cartridges go into the cylinder. Could not tell the difference between a cap pistol and cartridge-loading pistol. Could see the pistol when Rountree pushed the defendant's arm down. Witness swore in the Police Court that he did not know whether the pistol was teaded or not

pistol was leaded or not.

N. B. BOYDEN WAS EXAMINED

by Mr. O'Brien and substantially said: Have been acting a Justice for four years, and have been acquainted with James McGarry for six years. Was in his place of business on the evening of the 10th of October last. Saw McDonald there that exempts, was there when he came in here that evening; was there when he came in, sitting on a barrel in the back part of the saloon. band upon it. Defendant came in followed by Nick Geary. He walked right up to McGarry and commenced an altercation with bim by saying, I hear you will see me in the Penitent "I hear you will see me in the Penitentiary, you ____," and kept that up. McGarry saked his authority. If e told him his authority. McGarry said, "You would not believe that man." McGarry was standing at the railing. McDonald had a switch in his left hand. Nick Geary stepped up and confirmed it. This language was repeated a number of times. McGarry made a movement to stir, when McDonald said, "If you stir, I will fix you, you ____." McDonaid was about 3 teet away from McGarry.

Teet away from McGarry.

M'OARRY WAS QUIET.

The prisoner called all these names, and repeated them over and over again, and was very xcited. Witness went to obtain the police, and, on returning, found McDonald still threatening; d him not to kick up a row, to which he reed, "I do not care for you, you _____."
Garry jumped up. At that instant McDonald lrew his revolver and said he would shoot Mc-parry. Rountree seized McDonald's hand by he wrist and struggled, and two other gentle-men jumped in. Rountree was the first to grab men jumped in. Rountree was the first to grab him. Periolat and John Garrity were in the fuss. Among them the revolver pointed upwards when a man grabbed it. Witness was knocked down y Geary, and the others were on the floor. Nick leary threw witness off his feet. Presently timess went to the door to prevent people com-ing in unless they had stars. Police coming in, witness told them to arrest McDonald and Nick feary. The last the witness saw of the revolver t was pointing upwards in the hands of McDonald. McDonald kept McGarry on the barrel bout two minutes. There was no disturban in the saloon before McDonald entered. The ras a little loud talking and excitement. The

exclude all witnesses from the court-room during the progress of the trial until each had testified.

In behalf of the proceedation by saying that this was an indictment for an assault with attempt to sommit murder. He himself was not in any sense a private counsel for McGarry, but was here to meedute this case at the request of the Law bepartment. It would be proved that the deladant, in October last, had gong into the alon of McGarry, walked up and down, used be foulest language toward the latter, and acmosd him (McGarry) of baying said, "I will ke to see you (McDonald) settled in the Penisatiary, and I have brought the man to prove it," alluding to Nick Geary, who had entered with the prisoner. The defendant further said, "if you sur I will fix you," drawing a revolver. At this point Justice Boyden got up and seut for policemen, and resuming, found McDonald still threatening McGarr?. Boyden then requested McDonald not to kick up a disturbance there, but

WAS KNOCKED POWK.

Meanwhile other partiess—Rountree, Periolat, and succeeded in taking it away from the defendant. It would also be shown that this pistol was a revolver loaded with copper-covered cartridges. Garrick reached over, got hold of the pistol, and the banniner came down upon his humb. The defense would probably attempt to prove that the pistol was not loaded, and that McDonald had no intention of killing McGarry. affair happened about ele cross-examined. By Trude: Was often in Mc-Garry's saioon about ejection time. Have not been oftener there during the last six weeks than about once every ten days. During the election time might have visited twice a week. election time might have visited twice a week. Never swore that he shought that the pistol was pointed at him, but that it was in his direction. McDonald did not draw the pistol until McGarry jumped up, and, as he drew it, Rountree knocked it up. Periolat jumped in and they went to the floor after a struggle. Did not see any red caps on the pistol. McDonald did not strike or attempt to strike McGarry.

This places the avidance for the day. By the This closed the evidence for the day. By the consent of counsel, the jury was permitted to disperse, after receiving the usual caution. The Court then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

The Wisconsin Evangelical Alliance. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 23.—The Wisconsin Fond Du Lac, Wis., Dec. 23.—The Wiscousin Branch of the Evangelical Alliance closed its first session this evening with a prayer and conference meeting. The gathering has been larger and given better results than was originally auticipated. The fact, however, that three of the very ablest divines in the State—Drs. Dudlev and Reed, of Milwaukee, Congregationalists, and Dr. W. W. Case, of Fond du Lac, Methodist—would not sign the constitution and dectrinal cases because they contained sections expressing a belief in eternal damnation and inter depravity caused much excitement. The following officers were chosen: Presidents, J. E. Chapin, Menasha; B. Kingsbury, of Ripon; the Rev. A. B. Taylor, of Fond du Lac; Dr. J. H. Griffith, of Beaver Dam; Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Tilton, of Appleton; Treasurer, Prof. C. A. Hutchins, of Fond du Lac. tion, the disposition, to commit murder, and would have done so if he had not been prevented. The learned counsel then invited the attention of the jury to the character of witnesses for the defense. They were men who never carried a defense. They were men who never earned an houset dollar, but lived by their wits. Many of them had served periods in the penitentiary, and few of them had not been in the prisoner's dock. cial hinged the triumph or DOWNPALL OF THE ROUGH ELEMENT of the city. The jury must faithfully and fearlessly do their duty, and remember that the grav amen of the whole matter was the intention of the prisoner in entering McGarry's saloon.

A. S. Trado opened for the defense and substantially said: McDonald and McGarry had been francial for many years, until the former.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

stantially said: McDonaid and McGarry had been friends for many years, until the former had opened a rival saidon. At about the time this was done, the city newspapers began pouring abuse upon McDonald, which the defendant traced to McGarry. It was the intention of McDonaid to reason with McGarry about the matter, and to beg him to desist from his attacks through the papers for the sake of McDonaid's family. Meanwhile the defendant had met with Mir. Lawrence, whose house had been robbed. In the course of conversation lawrence, out of friendship to McDonaid, Laborers Unable to Get Their Wages. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Grand Haven, Mich., Dec. 23.—As was report. some time since, about 100 of the men employed by the contractors for the new Michigan & Ohio Railroad had finished their work on the contract for the first 30 miles. They then presented their pay-orders, but no money was forthcoming. The Company explained that the fault lay with the head contractor for the first 200 miles of the road, who was expected every day to bdefend his house, it being thought it might be bdefend his house, it being thought it might be ittaked. At this time the defendant was under the milience of liquor, and while in that state is dropped into McCarry's, having first been at Foley's. There he saw Nick Geary, who was a frequenter at McGarry's, and, pointing to him and, "I can prove it by this man that you have said you will send me to the Penitentiary." McGarry having his hand significantly down, the defendant supposed he had a pistol, and drew his own, exclaiming "I will shoot you!" Roundtree grabbed the pistol, but could not tell if it was loaded. Penidat and others jumped in around McDonald. put in his appearance. It is now three weeks, and he has not yet appeared. Orders can now be bought for 10 cents on the dollar. The hotelkeepers and others have at last refused to keep the men any longer. All the men calling en masse upon the Mayor, a special meeting of the Common Council was held Monday night and masse upon the mayor, a common Council was held Monday night and they appropriated sufficient to support the men three days, up to to-morrow, and as White, the contractor, has not yet appeared, the question arises, "What is to be done?" The people will

not permit of any further appropriation. THE BLACK HILLS.

Another Expedition Sent in Pursuit On the Miners.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23.—Gen. Ord received the following dispatch from Col. Bradley yesterday: "An Indian came into Spotted Tail, on the 17th, and reported that twelve days before he met a party of twenty-one white men with six teams, on Elk Creek, at the eastern foot of the Black Hills. They came from the Missouri, and were

The following is his reply: "Send a company of cavalry from Camp Sheridan or Robinson, as you think best, to overhaul the party in the Black Hills, and to expel it from the Indian Territory made instructions of Sent 3 from best. ritory under instructions of Sept. 3 from head-quarters military division. Furnish the com-mand with a good supply of teut-stoves, and blankets for men and beasts. The command will start when the weather will permit."

TERM OF COURT POSTPONED. SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 23,-A proclamation of Gov. Woods, dated Dec. 21, published to-day, postpones the holding of the next term of the Court of the Second District, at Beaver, Utah, from the first Monday in February to the second Monday in July next, for the accommodation of citizens of that district. There are now pending in that district one indictment for polygamy and nineteen for murder in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857. Two of the

OUR PAUPERS.

The County Agent's Report for the Fiscal Year 1874.

What He Has Done for the Relief of the Poor.

ed in This Direction.

County Commissioners the County Agent, John Dieden, who dispenses aid to the needy in behalf of the county, will present his report for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of November, 1874. The report is rather voluminous as a whole, and in some respects is not as diffuse or explicit as may be desired. The item of salaries is put down at \$14,500, but no pay-roll is furnished. This is rather a large sum for clerical force of that office to absorb. It is perhaps of more importance to know whether or not there are half-a-dozen sinecurists in that office,-men who draw pay and do no work, or individuals who receive three times as much remuneration as their work entitles them to, or as they could honestly earn at any other occupation; it is perhaps as desirable to know that as it is to know how many Mongolians received shoe-strings, or to know the exact color of that Irishman's eye which it took a jury de lunatico inquirendo several days to declare was the optic of a man temporarily suffering from too much devotion at the shrine of Bacchus. Five pages

res with which your table abounds

tory figures with which your table abounds
Mr. Dieden's recommendation as to providing
APLACE OF SHELTER.
for persons alleged to be insane awaiting trial,
deserves the fullest attention of the Board of
Commissioners. Humanity calls for it, and an
early decision by the Commissioners will deserve
to be recorded prominently among the works of
charity to the credit of Cook County. The report says:

to be recorded prominently among the works of charity to the credit of Cook County. The report says:

The year just closed has been the severest in the annals of Cook County's public charity history. We must not forget that the wounds inflicted by the great configaration of Cet. 9, 1871, have not been even to this date altogether healed up. The next was the horse-disease, which deprived hundreds of the means of actions and in close succession to that followed the extremely cold winter of 1873. The winter that followed the extremely cold winter of 1873. The winter is the followed the extremely cold winter of 1874. The many mass-meetings and speeches made by certain parties and expected in the followed the county agent's office. Although these meetings were intended do cause people to make demands at the Relief and Aid Society, which institution true enough, waited on a great many, but an equal large number, if not greater, were referred to the County Agent's office as county cases, and the County Agent's office and the particular of the particular o

stances, it being considered the more economical the county, the number of passes were more nar-ous than at ordinary times.

DUNING THE SECOND

quarter of the fiscal year the prospect was better. But then came the disastrous are of July 14, 1874. Al-though the majority of the burn-out destitute were able to man. their own affairs again after receiving ilitional assistants, especially investigating agents found necessary, and if it were not for the car-rerised by these mea in their investigations the ount expended would have been one-third larger Here follow tables, which are summarized:

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES remaining on the books at the closing of accounts of the last fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1873, was 3,026. During the first quarter of the county's fiscal year 7,130 families were aidel; during the second quarter, 4,183; during the third quarter, ending Sept. 1, 1874, 2,301; and during the ferrit parter, 2,192, which letteries third quarter, ending Sept. 1, 1874, 2.301; and during the fourth quarter, 3,198—which latter is also the number on the books at the commencement of the new fiscal year. During the year the number of applications for relief was 14,861. Of these 4,997 were rejected as not being needy and for other causes, and the number then which actually received aid during the year was 9.864 families.

In addition, 250 pairs of shoes were issued to In addition, 250 pairs of saces were issued to persons from the County Hospital, Poor-Honse, and persons who did not seek other aid. Number of families which received aid for one mouth may, during the quarter ending March, 1874, 229; during quarter ending June 1, 1874. .595; during quarter ending Sept. 1, 1874, 466 Number of families which received aid for two months only, during quarter ending March 1, 1874, 1,12; during quarter ending June 1, 1874, 800; during quarter ending Sept. 1, 1874, 394.

to whom relief was given numerically, as appears by the returns on the 1st of December to whom relief was given numerically, as appears by the returns on the 1st of December, 1874, the end of the fiscal year: American, 203; Amsterdam, 2; Belgian, 15; Bohemian, 149; colored American, 41; Canadian, 61; English, 88; French, 19; German, 869; Holland, 30; Irish, 1,284; Italian, 19; Polish, 88; Scandinavian, 254; Scotch, 36; Spanish, 1; Swiss, 30; Welsh, 3. The total number of passes issued during the year was 751, at an expense of \$6.424.05; or an average of \$8.55.25 per pass. All 24.05, or an average of \$8.55 2-5 per pass. doubtful persons to whom passes were granted were put in charge of the police officer attached to the County Agent's office, who conducted them to the several depots and saw them leave

The number of permits to enter the County Hospital issued during the year was 1,089, and 1,027 persons were sent to the County Farm at Jefferson as paupers. Five hundred and eight burial orders were issued, and 821 families received medical treatment at their homes. Two hundred and thirty insane cases were reported at the County Agent's ôffice and tried at the county expense. Of this number 132 were found to be insane; 39 reported by the County Physician as not being proper to be tried; 29 taken care of by friends; 5 declared not insane by the verdict of a jury; 6 dismissed by jury; 1 committed suicide; 2 found insane but declared not papers; 1 sent to Bridewell; 2 awaiting trial. HOSPITAL PERMITS.

mitted suicide; 2 found instant out declared not paupers: I sent to Bridewell; 2 awaiting trial.

The County Agent remarks in this connection that it would be
not only to the Agent's office but in general, if some provisions were made for the confinement of persons awaiting trial on the charge of insanity. The officers of the County Isla and the ity. The officers of the County Jail and the police refuse to receive such persons and take charge of them, claiming that they have no right to keep any one confined until the person is declared insane by the Court. Insane unfortunates who have friends to take care of them

until their trial need not be confined in the Jail or in the police station, but some provision ought to be made for those who have no homes,

THE OFFICE DISBURSEMENTS
have been \$151,984.99, of which the following is have been \$151,394.79, or which the following is the detail: For groceries, \$29,115.77; meat, \$29,336.70; beans and hominy, \$13,141.37; bread, \$24,829.76; shoes, \$11,337.87; transporta-tion, \$6,424.02; wood, \$6,351.52; coal, \$39,028.20; burial orders, \$919.20; trusses and crutches, \$354.25; lodgings for poor, \$88.63; flannel, \$7.50. The office expenses amounted to \$18,-146.67, to wit: Office rent, \$1,200; office salaries \$14,277.62; books, stationery, printing, etc., \$2,232.10; a safe, \$300; office tables, screen, etc., \$136.95. Total expenditure, \$170,131.66.

ALASKA.

At the next regular meeting of the Board of Visit of an Icelandic Commission to Our New Territory.

> They Recommend Their Countrymen Wishing to Emigrate to Seek Their Fortune There.

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.-The Commissioners who were deputed by the Icelandic set-tlers in Wisconsin to visit Alaska and report on ts qualifications as a home for such of their countrymen who may choose to migrate thither, have completed their examination of the Territory, and have sent a communication to the President of the United States. They are dehighted with Alaska in every respect, and strong-ly recommend it as the land intended by Provi-dence for the Icelanders who desire to leave their native land and seek for fortune under the folds of the American flag. They say:

of a man temporarily suffering from too much devotion at the shrine of Bacchus. Five pages of the report are given up to
COMPLIMENTING THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, in every possible way in which it is possible to turn a compliment. Would not the tax-pavers rather have some intelligible data as to the immense items of grocery expenses—\$39,000 for coal, \$25,000 for bread, \$30,000 for meat, and second. Proceeding toward the main land, up Cook is incl. we saw great free is on the westernoid to be said that the compliments are not heaped on all at once, but are scientifically scattered throughout the report, interspersed among the formidable statistical tables. If Mr. Dieden had devoted his entire attention to the tables and left the flattery as a finishing-touch, his showing under the head of "CAUSE OF DISTLESS"

would perhaps have been arranged in a way to be understood by ordinary mortals. He states that there were 44,851 applications for relief. 9,864 of which received attention. Now, in the tables and left the flattery as a finishing-touch, his showing under the head of "CAUSE OF DISTLESS"

would perhaps have been arranged in a way to be understood by ordinary mortals. He states that there were 44,851 applications for relief. 9,864 of which received attention. Now, in the tables and left the flattery as given. If we take 9,864 as the number of families aided, we have, on the average of \$4 persons to a family, nearly 40,000 people, or nearly one-tenth of the whole population, in a state of poverv. If we take 9,864 as the number, we have 67,248 persons, or one-seventh of the population, represented as paupers—a poor showing for the capital city of the great Northwest.

Mr. Dieden and the three of the capital city of the great Northwest.

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As far as we can judge, the quality of the land seems

As far as we can judge, the quality of the land seems best nearest the coast, and again—according to what we could learn from others—on the other side of the marshes and nearest to the mountains, where the grass is said to grew from 5 to 6 feet high. On the western side of the inlet there is much less lowland, and we all have good reason to believe that the land is drier and better on that side in many places; but, as there was no one on board who knew the landing-places there, were not shall be gover. we were not able to go over.

Our general impression of Cook's Inlet is that, although we would earnestly recommend our countrymen to settle there later, it will not be best adapted to a colonization direct from Iceland, because it would be more difficult to 'Legin there than in Kadiak. The chief means of subsistence for the settlers would for

peninsula, round Devil's Bay, where we found the ground mostly covered with excellent and heavy timber, especially spruce and pine, and wherever there was an open space there was an abundance of grass, high and of good quality, and the soil was rich. There are many lakes and streams, all full of salmon and different kinds of trout, Next we examined the mountains in the neighborhood of St. Paul, and the country north of the mountains, about Chimiak Bay, and the mountains are mostly like each other. There is hardly any lowland, but the mountains are covered with threb-trees and green grass to their summits. There are no landsides, and rock is rare. We traveled a long way in a westerly direction on the mountains, and Jon Olafssou went further northwest until

THE ISLANDS AROUND ST. FAUL, and found them nearly all inhabitable. The timb Woody Island is bigger than any we have seen in their cattle at all, being too lazy to cut hay for them.

We crossed over Gninisk Bay and landed on the
northern side of Cape Greville, where Paul Björnsson
went in a westwardly direction along the bay, but the
two others went across the peninsula, and afterward
around it in an easterly direction. A large and beautiful grass country was there and some forest. Here we
found some wild tye (elynus).

East of the 153d meridian Kadiak Island is covered
with forest, but there is hardly any forest west of that

East of the 193d meridian Kadiak Island is covered with forests, but there is hardly any forest west of that line. Pasturage is said to be excellent over the island along the coast, but the upland is said to be wet and anproductive. Still there is no doubt of there being pasturage for a long way in from the coast in the many valleys leading up from the buys.

At Woody Island the ice company raise oats, but they use them in the same manner as frequently is

At Woody Island the ice company raise oats, but they use them in the same manner as frequently is seen in California—cutting off the tops and feeding them to the cattle like hay. Not much care is taken in raising them; but still they get aimost ripe. Potatoes grow and do well, although the natives have not the slightest idea of how they should be cultivated, which goes to show they would thrive excellently if properly cared for. Cabbage and turnips, and the various garder of the control of the co

why everything that succeeds in Scotland should not succeed in Kadiak.

Fasture-land is so excellent in Kadiak, and the hey harvest so abundant, that our countrymen would here, just as in feeland, make sneep-breeding and cattle-rising their chief means of livelihood. The quality of the grass is such that the milk, and the beef, and mutton must be excellent; and we also had an opportunity to try these at Kadiak. In time the Icelanders would, in Alaska, bring to the American market these ar i des in gre that a contains a first and a succeeding the first point of good quality.

When we compare what we have found out should hake have ourselves now seen and informed ourselves of, we feel convinced that Dail's description of the land is correct in all essential matters.

Kadiak Island is excellently fitted for stock-raising, the fisteries are abundant all the year round, and there is plenty of timber for fire-wood, for house-building, and for boat-building, everywhere east of the 155d meridian, and it is only a little distance to the Kenni peninsula, where timber suitable for building large slips grows. The island has, in nearly every respect, advantages over Iceland, and the climate especially is milder in the winter time, without being warmer in summer, and summer is a great deal longer than in Iceland.

EMIGRATION RECOMMENDED.

EMIGRATION RECOMMENDED. We therefore do not be situate to recommend those of our countrymen who are minded to emigrate that they some bither if they can, and we do this after a minute and conscientious deliberation, in the firm belief that t will be for their advantage, as the land seems in very respect well adapted to them, and answers comly all our expectations, riculture is wholly untried here, so that it is not ely certain how far the country is adapted there-

pletely all our expectations.

Agriculture is wholly untried here, so that it is not entirely certain how far the country is adapted thereto; but this circumstance has for the Icelanders, who at home are not accustomed to agriculture, not the same importance which it has for people of many other nations, who will yet for many years find land to their taste, not yet settled, farther east.

We cannot, therefore, do otherwise than express the hope that the American Government will do all that lies in jis power to encourage the immigration of our countrymen to Alaska. Since that land seems to have been created just for thein, in like manner we think that men of our race are the best adapted, or perhaps the only men adapted, to settle and cultivate that country and to utilize the natural resources with which it is furnished.

Both for the reasons above stated, and also for other reasons, founded not merely on physical advantages, but which we shall not detain Your Excellency in specifying, we are convinced that Alaska will suit our countrymen jetter than any other land on earth.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servants,

(Who is authorized to subscribe the names of the

servants,
(Who is authorized to subscribe the names of the OLAFSON,
PAUL BJORNSON,

ABOUT THE CABINET.

An Explanation of the Late Dispatches.

The Relations Between the President and Gen. Bristow.

The Treasury and the Post-Office Department Under Their New Heads.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Late dispatche secrting that serious trouble existed between the President and the Secretary of the Treasur have attracted much attention in the country. Whatever tends to throw light upon the origin

sess interest.

The declarations made, and persistently repeated, have naturally set many men of promineut position to inquiring about Cabinet matters, and thus the present situation of affairs has ome to be pretty well understood.

and significance of these statements must pos-

FIRST, AND MOST IMPORTANT. the President has not been moved by the solicitations made to interfere with Secretary Bristow in any degree. And, so far from expressing disatisfaction with anything the Secretary has done, with which certain prominent gentlemen in and out of the Cabinet have been displeased, he has fully indorsed and sustained Gen. Bris ow. And here it is only just to the President to say that, so far as leading Senators and Representatives interested in the honest and vigorous administration of public affairs which now characterizes the Freasury and Post-Office De partments can ascertain, he has not failed, in a single instance, to approve the steps taken by

GEN, BRISTOW AND MR. JEWELL in the direction of practical reform. With this statement in regard to the position of the President as a starting point, the present situation can be readily set forth.

Gen. Bristow was the President's own selection. He was not choosen as the result of position. With this

ion. He was not chosen as the result of po litical considerations, or through the solicitations of friends. Not for several days after the or inends. Not for several days after the positive aunouncement that his nomination was decided upon did Gen. Bristow himself have any personal knowledge upon the subject. The President selected him because he knew him, and had faith is him.

No so sooner had be entered upon his duties, the severantian fall process!

No so sooner had be entered upon his dubes, than consterration fell upon all who had profited directly or indirectly by the loose manner in which the Treasury Department had been managed. This was a numerous class. It embraced non of strength in intrigue, and men who recorded themselves as secretary introcaled without garded themselves as securely intrenched within the lines of their corruptions. For the time they were powerless, except in secret efforts to retain their accomplices in position. But,

commencing with MR sawyer,

one by one their hopes were destroyed. The

growing popularity of the new Treasury management has hitherto prevented these influences

from making open war. In proportion to the It has been long since any Secretary of the Treasury has deserved so well. His chief idea is to so administer his Department as to perform the public business intrusted to it in the most expeditious and honest manner. No new Secretary has gained position here so example, and expectations and honest manner. No new Secretary has gained position here so rapidly, and none has more quickly won popularity. He has not achieved this by a general granting of requests, but rather by meeting every case squarely and openly upon its merits, and deciding it promptly and without fear or favor, according to law first, and the public interests next.

RE DOES NOT DEAL IN DIFLOMACY.

HE DOES NOT DEAL IN DIPLOMACY.
All who approach can secure the most dreet attention to their business, and none are left in doubt or turned away with generalities if their case is one that justifies attention. In a word, the Treasury Department has become a place of business and square dealing, where all who have legitimate dealings stand on the same level. The reorganization of the Department has been railed and is still in the Department has been rapid, and is still in progress. To lift it from the utter demoralization which has settled over it at the close of Mr. Bichardson's term has been no light task. But the progress has been steady, and the results such as to cause every friend of honest and vignous progress and the state of the progress has been steady. orous government to rejoice. Gen. Bristow to-day is regarded here, by men of all parties, as one of the strongest men in the Administration or in the Republican party.

or in the Republican party.

STANDING FIRMLY WITH HIM,

and in his own Department, working after the
same methods described as adopted by Secretary
Bristow, stands Gov. Jewell, the new Postmaster General. He, too, was President Grant's per-sonal selection. Politicians were at work in quite another direction, urging a man who was a politician, and urging him because he was this, and, in their view, had rendered good service. But the President turned from these, after the resignation of Mr. Hale, and chose Mr. Jawell. His course has been like that of Gen. Bristow. From the first his idea was to place the Depart ment on the firmest possible business basis. Mr. Creswell before him had been an officer of in-Creswell before him had been an officer of in-dustry, energy, and honesty. But he was also a politician, and the management of the Depart-ment was based more upon the theory that it was a political machine than Gov. Jowell is wil-ing to admit. He is making every branch of the service a close study, with the sole view of making it more efficient.

HE IS PROMPT AND DECIDED. There are no concealments with aim, and public men, with the exception of those whose schemes are not designed for the light, are delighted with the prompt manner in which their demands are either complied with or rejected for cause There was much of this under Mr. Creswell There is much more now. Gov. Jewell's popularity is great and deserved. Gen. Grant has made no two appointments of late years that have brought him, or the party here, a hundredth part of the strength that has been added by the selection of these two Cabinet Ministers.

It is altogether natural, and outte easy to un-It is altogether natural, and quite easy to un derstand, that the course of Gen. Bristow and or Gov. Jewell has been

Gov. Jewell has been INTENSELY UNSATISFACTORY to all men of the baser sort. But in the face of the growing popularity of these new men the times have been most unpropitious for any open wastfartings of their playing. manifestations of their chagrin. For the first time they have ventured to show For the first time time, have ventured to show their hands, in the manner dimly shadowed for h in the dispatches to which allusion has been made. And at the very outset of their campaign they have suffered defeat. In the first instance it was aimed at Secretary Bristow, though Gov.

Jewell is also in their minds.

They staked their hopes for success upon their ability to poison the mind of the President against his Secretary, and create such a feeling

against his secretary, and create such a feeling as would induce him to resign. All THESS FLOTTERS have ascertained that Gen. Bristow did not seek the place, that, is fact, he did not want it; and that a prompt resignation would follow if the President could be induced to interfere in matters of detail in his Department, which the Secret ters of detail in his Department, which the Secre-tary believed he had decided aright. tary believed he had decided aright.

But, before going further, it may be well to indicate the belief which many prominent gentlemen here have as to some of the principal pergons engaged, more or less directly, in this disgraceful work. And perhaps the situation can be made to appear by a few words in regard to the Cabinet as a whole. From the first. Cabinet as a whole. From the first,

SECRETARY FISH
has confined his attention entirely to his own Department, except when he has acted upon ques-tions of general policy as an adviser of the Presi-dent. He has had no political personal ends to serve, and has always taken a firm stand with those in the Cabinet who were earnestly seeking to administer public affairs with the best inter-

to administer public affairs with the best interests of honest government constantly in view.

GEN. BELENAP
gives his time and his attention most industriously to his official duties as Secretary of War.
He is prompt and decided in all his dealings, and both earnest and enthusiastic in regard to all matters that affect his Department. As in the Treasury and in the Post-Office, those having because can obtain prompt attention and plain es can obtain prompt attention and plain

answers.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS
neither desires, nor attempts to exercise, supervision over any other Department besides his own. But Secretaries Delano and Robeson do not, by

any means, restrict themselves within the limits which other members of the Cabinet prescribe for themselves.

for themselves.

MB. DELANO
has not been satisfied unless, in addition to managing the Interior Department, he could be allowed to settle many little appointments in both the Interpal Revenue service and in the Post-Office. Under former Secretaries he has had more success than has attended his efforts of late. These restrictions, together with the fact that ever since Mr. Delano entered the Interior Department he has expected to exchange it for the Treasury, have ranged him with those

who would be glad if such difference between the President and Gen. Bristow could be stirred up as would prompt the latter to resign. In the same manner

In the same manner

SECRETARY ROBESON

is a politician whose desires naturally prompt him to cultivate his State by such means as the patronage of other Departments as well as his own affords. The late matter called up by the dispatches, regarding Mr. Cattell, is a case in point. It was material to Mr. Robeson's plans, political and otherwise, that Mr. Cattell should again be placed in charge of negotiating our loan abroad. There were the very best reasons in the opinion of Secretary Robeson why. Mr. Cattell should not be appointed, and these reasons were doubtless fully understood, if not appreciated, by Mr. Robeson. But the trouble which several interested parties hoped would be made between the President and Mr. Bristow did not come, in spite of the pains which was taken to herald a serious rupture. It will be remembered that the authority of two Cabinet officers was persistently given as the authority for the story. Up to this time, however, it is not true, and the chances are that it will not be at any future time.

Of THE COMENTATIONS, SECRETARY ROBESON

of the community is any future time.

Of the community is any future time.

other than those hinted at, to help in the contemptible intrigues having in view the forced retirement of Gen. Bristow, it is not the purpose now to speak. These combinations, however, have numerous ramifications, and some of them believe themselves strong. The general plan of proceeding for all is first to ascertain what course ten. Bristow has decided upon in regard to specific matters, and then, through parties having access to the President, to induce him, if possible to suggest some other course to him. naving access to the President, to induce him. If possible, to suggest some other course to his Secretary, without giving him the least indication that the matter is already decided. The idea of all this is that by repetition the President can be brought to believe that the Secretary is always unwilling to take his advice, and will end by breaking with him. Some account of those combinations may follow in a future letter.

THOSE NEGRO SCHOOL-CHILDREN. Letter from Mr. Edward S. Hussey, of Brazil, Ind.

of Brazil, Ind.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 21.—To-day your issue o the 18th inst. was handed me, in which I find an article headed "Indiana's Shame," written by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in which he singles me out as the prominent individual who perpetrated what he calls an outrage, and, what adds to the blackness of the act, pre tends to base his information upon the intelli gence received from a citizen of this city. The tale he tells appears very plausible, and he leads his readers on step by step until he caps the

elimay and the children are dismissed. The outrage referred to was the dismissal of twenty-five children from the Public School on

account of their color. This is he No. 1. He goes on to state that, in consequence of the influx of colored miners, who displaced the Irish and German miners, the vexed question came up regarding the dismissal of the colored children and consequently the Trustees announced their intention of dismissing the descendants of Ham from the school, and that it created deep and in tense feeling for a time. This, I might say, i lie No. 2. because the cotored miners did not tarry in the city, but went directly to the several mines, and consequently the number of colored children was not increased, as he would intimate, n consequence of this influx.

He further states that there were between twenty-five and thirty colored scholars in attendance. This is he No. 3.
"No sooner," he says, "was the Buskirk de

cision rendered than the question was again raised. Democrats, bankrupt miners, and moss-covered Republicans, joined in one prolonged howl for the expulsion of the 'niggers,' and "the Trustees-Dillon W. Bridges, E. S. Hussey, and Wahlam Torbert-did not hesitate to comply." Lie No. 4.

did not hesitate to comply." Lie No. 4.

His informant endeayors, with a little dressing from him, to represent a scene at the dismissal of these children, calculated to melt the heart of a stone, if it had one. "The better class of citizens," he says, "were indignant, and will demand their restoration; and, if denied, will compel the Trustees to furnish a separate school." Now, here the correspondent drops the others, and singles me out as the individual to pour out the visis of his pent-up wrath upon,—forgetting that one is not a majority of three, and that, had there been a division of sentiment, it would have required two: and, if not, then all three were equally guilty. The question appears to have been put by this and, if not, then all three were equally guilty. The question appears to have been put by this correspondent to his reliable citizen, "Has Hussey shown any symptoms heretofore of being unfriendly to the colored race?" "Oh, yes, on several occasions. Why, he is a mose-covered Republican, who voted the Whig ticket in 1854. Of course he could have no affinity for the negro, whom we desire to see raised in point of intellect higher than a beast; but he had to do it to concluse the miners and retain their votes, so as to continue the Republican party in power in the county, as the vote had been very close for several years; but, until this fall, we have managed to keep ahead." This thing alone would stamp the informer as a liar of the first water. A consultation of the statistics of the vote of Clay County. tion of the statistics of the vote of Clay County for eighteen years back at least, shows that the Republicans carried the county but once in that time, and that time was in the fall of 1872. He asserts that Hussey is "a politician of the demagogue order;" and that "by yielding to the claims of the mob, who were both ignorant and prejudiced." Lexicated to make as with far my prejudiced," I expected to make capital for my-self. What do I want with political capital? I self. What do I want with political capital? I do not expect to run for Congress, or any other office, unless the Gazette's article, and similar ones copied by the press generally, should bring me into such notoriety that it would be necessary to do so to define my position throughout the district. Those that know me can warm weakly stress, the appropriate out the district. Those that know me can very readily stamp the assertion as a falsehood. I am no demagogue or "moss-covered Republican." I express myself freely on every subject, and seem to use deception to carry my point or gain my ends. I believe now, and always have, that honesty is the best policy, and that to pander to the ignorance or projudices of a "mob"—as the correspondent sees it to call our citizens does not in the sees fit to call our citizens-does not in the end with. And, as for making the latter class or citizens my enemies by this act, he knows he lies when he says so; for the very reason that Hussey did not do it, and had be band in it, and did not know it was done until it was ac-complished. And now he brings in all three of

complished. And now he brings in all three of us again as having offered a gross mustit to every lover of natural justice.

This article is already too long, but I am getting fired of having my name brought so prominently before the public, to the serious injury of my reputation, and think is time to make an emphatic denial of the charge. I am a Republican, and have been since the party came into existence; have honestly labored for the party in this county for years, and was a pointed last summer Chairman of the Contral Committee; am not in any way opposed to the negro enjoying all the rights and privileges given him by the laws. Neither Mr. Bridges nor myself is or was a member of the School Board; and we had no more to do with dismissing the children than you had. There were but ing the children than you had. There were but thirty-five, or twenty-five, dismissed. There never have been over five colored children resi dents of our city at one time. There were but four dismissed, and they were dismissed by Mr. Torbert and they had only attended school about four months. So you see how grossly the correspondent has slandered me and endeavored to injure as in the attention of all seed year. ent has slandered me and endeavored to injure me in the estimation of all good men. I have said Mr. Torbert was hasty in his action, and, I believe, should have delayed the matter for a time. Had I been a Trustee, my voice would have been against it; for I believe, if we expect the negro to be an intelligent, prosperous citizen, we must give him the opportunity, and that cannot be done except by giving him an education. And what I and the people of Brazil regret most is, that there are not enough children to justify the Trustee in employing a separate teacher. the Trustee in employing a separate toacher Very respectfully yours, EDWARD S. HUSSEY. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Council Blurrs, Ia., Dec. 23 .- The trial of

Jacob Stone, for the murder of J. J. Clark, or Silver Creek, near this city, on the 14th of August last, was concluded in the District Court here to-day, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused on the ground that the killing was entirely justifiable. The case was one of the most important ever tried in this county, and con-sumed five days, during the whole of which the court-room was densely crowded. When the jury returned their verdict, which they did after ten minutes deliberation, the wildest demon-strations of approval were indulged in by all the he spectators present.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- In the Tilton-Beecher case to-day Judge McCue, of the Brooklyn City Court, on motion of counsel for defendant granted an order on plaintiff to show cause why the order requiring a bill of particulars should not be enforced, and Saturday next was ap-pointed for the argument of counsel.

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MONDAY, Dec. 21, first production of Kelly & Learls.
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RICHELIEU. Christmas and Saturday Matinees - EDWIN BOOTH to J. H. McVICKER as PETER and GRUMIO.
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Thursday, Dec. 24, last night of; THE VETERAN Friday afternoon and night, and Saturday Matinee and got, the Great Christmas Bill-Comedy and Burlesque, he tamous Comedy in three acts. THE SERIOUS FAMILY. To conclude with the Screaming Barlesque on the Fifth Act of RIOHARD III. Richard III, Wm. H. Crane; Richmond, James O'Neil; Henry VI., George Ryer. Other characters by the Company.

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Grand Christmas Matines at 2 o'clock, AIMRE in LA BELLE HELENE. Friday evening, Benefit of AIMES, LA FERICHOLE. Aimes in English Songs; AIMRE in Songs and Dance. Saturday, Farewell Day of Aimes. HELPING-HANDS

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GRAND GALA DAY, commencing at 90'clock a. m. Grand Exhibition Christmas Night by Massrs. BLUHM, PRATT, CROCKER, COOK, and BLANCHARD, on which occasion Mr. Bluhm will appear in his great specialty. "The Novice," in which he has no rival, being the only man who turns a summers ault on skates. The Band will be in attendance aftercome and evening.

P. S.—This may be the last opportunity of seeing those accomplished Chicago favorices, Mossrs. Pents and Cooker. Admission, Eccuss. Season Ticket—Lady, §2: gent, §4; lady and gent, §5.

CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY BY THE WELCOME SOCIAL CLUB At SNOW'S ACADEMY, 619 West Lake-st., Thursday Evening, Dec. 24, 1874. Tickets, \$1.

SUNDAY LECTURE. HON. J. J. LALOR

"The Workingman's Share in Civilization." Grand Opera House, Sunday, Dec. 27, 3 p. re. SEWING MACHINES.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Rep-

From a casual reading of the law, it would seem that the Governor had no option in such cases, and that, though a vacancy occurred by death or otherwise, even a few days before the expiration of the Congress, he would be comexpiration of the congress, in pelled to issue proclamation for a new election regardless of the public interest. The objection to the mandatory character of the law, literally construed, is general, for the reason that its enforcement would often entail large exthat its enforcement would at the productions of relections which it would seem were unwarranted by the circumstances, as in the present instance. In order to get an expression of opinion upon the case in question, a reporter yesterday called upon many of the prominent men of Mr. Rico's late district. But one opinion

men of Mr. Rice's late district.

MR. JAMES P. HOUT

was the first gentleman visited, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Root, are you in favor of a special election being called to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Rice's death?

Mr. Root—No, sir; because there is no necessity for it.

Reporter-Eut does necessity govern the matvides that when the Governor knows of a vacancy in office it is his duty to call a special election. While the law says he "shall" call an election in such cases, it fixes no penalty for his failure to do so; this, with the fact that the law leaves to do so; this, with the lace that all the him to determine when a vacancy exists, invests him with discretionary power. He can either call an election or not, just as the necessities of

he case may domand.

Reporter—Then, you are not in favor of a secial election being called?

Mr. Root—Certainly not.

Reporter—Will you be kind enough to state

your reasons?

Mr. Root-In the first place, as I before there is no necessity for a special elec-It is true, a vacancy exists, but the adtion. It is true, a vacancy exists, but the advanced stage of Congress would preclude one from being of any account to the district, if elected. I am opposed to a special election, too, because of the expense attending it. To hold a special election in the First District at this time would cost the people not less than \$6,000. Whoever was elected could render but a few weeks service, in which time he could not get acquainted much less be of anyladvantage, to the district. I do not think the occasion justifies any such outlay, and inasmuch as the holding of the election is discretionary with the Governor, I am opposed to it? mor, I am opposed to it :

-Do you know of any one who has in ambition to fill the unexpired term?

Mr. Root—1 have heard several names mentioned, but do not believe any one would enter the canvass except Mr. Caulfield. I am sure the Republican Congressional Committee would not

even call a convention.

Reporter—Then you believe the public interest will be subserved by the Governor's failing to call mr. Root—I do, and the people of the district conerally, so far as I have talked with them, are

of the same opinion.

The next gentleman called upon was

THE HON. SIDNEY SMITH.

He regarded the holding of a special election as inexpedient, and that it would entail a useless expense. He believed the Governor had discretionary power under the law, and in such cases was justified in using it so far as the public interest would be promoted thereby. He did not think that the filling of the vacancy could possibly benefit the district, but, on the other hand, that it would entail a heavy and entirely

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, President of the Citizen's Association, was the next gentleman visited. He was not acquainted next gentleman visited. He was not acquainted with the law governing the calling of special elections, but hoped the Governor had a liberal discretion. He was opposed to a special election in behalf of public economy, and, beside, owing to the advanced stage of the session, could see no possible good the district could devive from having the yearancy filled. rive from having the vacancy filled.

the Chief Grain Inspector, we. r, was also called mon the Chief Grain Inspector, was also called upon.
He saw no necessity for a special election, and had met no one who did. His objections were in the interest of economy, and generally of the same character as the gentlemen cited above.

**A letter was read from Longstreet & Co., of Buffalo, and Burton Bros. & Co., of Eric, adverting to the late prosecution of Robert Law by

saw no necessity for a special election, and was confident that the present representatives would leave nothing undone that could be accomplished by filling the vacancy. He thought an election would be a useless and extravagant move, and one which the public would not approve.

JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER
said the law affecting the case was directory, not
mandatory, and that the Governor had a wise
discretion under it. He did not believe the occasion would warrant the expense of a special
election, for which he could see no necessity.

J. W. BROCKAWAY J. W. BROCKAWAY heartily concurred in the opinions expressed

above, as did also quite a number of other gen-tlemen—in fact, all that were seen during the

day and evening.

If a special election was ordered at once it could not be held in time to allow the gentleman elected to take his seat before about the 1st of February, which he would of necessity vacate on the 4th of March. The election would cost the county about \$6,000 and the country at large about as much more. If the First District can be benefitted to that amount by an election, which is not at all probable, notwithstanding public opinion is to the contrary, the Governor public opinion is to the election.

OBITUARY. The venerable Rev. David Williams, late pas tor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, of this city, and probably the oldest minister in Chi cago, died peacefully at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the family residence, No. 233 South San-gamon street. He had reached the ripe age of years, and had been a true and faithful Christian during his ministrations, which ex-tended over a period of fifty-seven years, twentysix of which have been spent in this country, and ten in this city. He was born in Bonterwyd, Whales, Feb. 28, 1800, and graduated at the age of 22 in Lady Huntington's College, 55 miles from Chester, England. He entered the religious field immediately afterwards, and began eareer or usefulness, marked by peaceful experiences, and fraught with great good to his ow-men in both Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Williams came to this country in 1849, and took up his abode in Remsen, N. Y., where he presided satisfactority over a small congregation for three years and a half. Thence he removed to Prix-bury and preached for three years, and until a call was made for his active services at Columbus, Q., where he remained two years. His last duties, previous to coming here, were performed in Milwaukee, and occupied him for four and a half years. Ten years ago he took charge of a little congregation of his countrymen in a small chapel on Desplaines street, between Randolph and Lake, and by his energy and activity swelled its numbers to such goodly proportions that a larger and betteredifiee was found necessary, and a removal was add to the church on the corner of Monroe and Sacgamon streets. Here, two months ago, he preached his last sermon, and was compled against his will to forego his labors because of an illness which had greatly impaired his health for the past two years ago,—when a field the efforts of medical skill to remove it. Ten days ago he was confined to his honse, but not to his bed, and it was only until a few days since that the good old gentleman was forced from sheer exhaustion to succomb to the ravages of prolong his life. He graduall, sank, however, and device and died with scarcely any perceptible pain. He forts of the last of the l States. Mr. Williams came to this country in 1849, and took up his abode in Remsen, N. Y.,

are daughters, and, with the exception of two in Pittsburg, all living in Chicago.

The funeral takes place on Christmas Day at 1 o'clock p. m. from the late church of deceased and the services, which will be unusually impressive and interesting, will be conducted by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, and probably the Rev. Moses Williams.

SUFFERING NEBRASKA. STATISTICS SHOWING THE NEED OF MORE AID. The Nebraska Relief Committee, which was appointed by the Board of Trade held a meet-

m Mr. C. G. Cooley's office yesterday morning, and were addressed by the Rev. T. H. Tibbles, of Omaha, who said that Mr. D. Remick, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the State, had just returned from a canvass of seven counties in the Republican Valley, and, after striking from the list all persons who had any extra stock, or had friends upon whom they could call for help, he reported in the seven counties 2,300 persons to whom rations must be ssued for seven months. These rations alone, issued for seven months. These rations alone, for that length of time, for these seven counties, will cost, at the lowest estimate, and with free transportation, the sum of \$115,920. There were thirty-six counties to be supplied, and unless at least \$500,000 supplied, and unless at least \$350,000 was raised, either in money or provisions, some must be left to starve. There have been some changes in the management of the Aid Society, and it now had the speaker's fullest confidence. Mr. E. B. Chandler had retired, and Mr. O. N. Ramsey was Acting Secretary. John F. Trout, First Lieutenaut of the Twenty-third Infantry, A. O. M. had charge of the shipments, and every-A. Q. M., had charge of the shipments, and every thing that came went out with that system and strict attention to accounts that always characterized the officers of the regular army. He picked up every pin and button, and it went on the lists, and was charged and receipted for. This report of Gen. Remick (who was formerly access the property of Gen. Semick (who was formerly access the property staff) was the most systemat. on Gen. Sherman's staff) was the most systemat on Gen. Sherman's stall was the host systematic thing Mr. Tibbles had noticed, and doubtless the advice he had given would aid very materially in pushing forward the work of the Society; but it also told use in dollars and cents what must be

in dollars and cents what must be furnished, or leave the bones of our brethren to bleach on the plains. The sending out of such a man as Gen. Remick showed that this Society was doing its utmost under its present. manage-ment, and would do all that any human agency could do for the relief of the suffering. He had found on his trip to the East mnumerable persons soliciting and for these sufferers, many of them good men, giving their time and ex-penses to this cause, but many undoubtedly were penses to this cause, but many undoubteny were impostors, and perhaps it would be wise to call the attention of the public to these facts, and insist that all donations be turned over to the local committees in towns and cities where they were given, and Gen. Ord at Omaha be authorzed to draw for them, or the Secretary of the

Chicago Branch, when in the vicinity of Chicago.
The following resolutions were passed by the
Chicago Executive Committee:

First—That we advise all persons who are disposed. to help the autolitely destitute on our frontier to turn over nothing into the hands of traveling solicitors above what would be necessary for actual expenses, but put all gifts in the hands of a local committee, and then inform Gen. E. O. C. Crd, Omaha, Neb., that they are subject to his orders.

Second—That we again appeal to the ever generous receive for insight occurs at once, with more liberal processes of this sight occurs at once, with more liberal. people of this city to come at once with more liberal donations to relieve this distress, such as this artion

never saw befere. The Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch of the Nebraska Belief and Aid Society is composed of Mr. George Armour, President, of the firm of Armour, Dole & Co.; John B. Drake, Vice-President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Treasurer; Charles G. Cooley, of Cooley Dwight & Gillette, commission merchants, Secretary. Contributions of clothing, boots and shoes, should be sent to Simon, Sever, Strouse shoes, should be sent to Simon, Stever, Strouse & Co., No. 100 Wabash avenue. Money should be sent to John B. Drake, Treas.xer, No. 122 Clark street. The articles most needed at present in the way of clothing are women's and children's clothing, bedding, and boots and shoes.

FACTS ABOUT COAL.

A meeting of the Chicago Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. O. W. Goit, President, occupied the chair, with Joseph Kirkland as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting was read and approved. The Secretary reported the amount of coal received by lake from April 15 to date (which may be considered as the total receipts of the season) as 395,600 tons of authracite, and 265,000 tons of bituminous. This includes all the anthracite, but only the Erie and Blossburg varieties of bituminous, as all the Illinois and Indiana cheap coal, and a large portion of the Ohio coal comes by rail. The anthracite, added to a little over 100,000 tons, which remained on hand last spring from the stock of 1873, makes about 500,000 tons available supply, against about 550,000 tons last year, of

to the late prosecution of Robert Law b a small city dealer, rejoicing in the complete vindication of Mr. Law, regretting the trouble he had been put to, but saying that if the whole matter resulted in the total expulsion from the trade of the "middlemen" or "scalpers," it would be a blessing to all concerned. These priddlemen, operating without character or capiddlemen, operating without character or capital, were characterized as "corner cormorants swallowing 50 or 75 cents of the price of each ton of coal, and rendering no service as an equiv-

referred to a committee for examination and re-

ext month, when the regular monthly meeting will occur.

METHODIST CHURCH EXTENSION. THE SOCIETY OF THE BOCK RIVER CONFERENCE Rock River Conference held a meeting vesterday afternoon at No. 57 Washington street. A. J. Jutkin was called to the chair, and H. S. Towle was appointed Secretary. There were present, in addition to Messrs. Jutkin and Towle.

Mr. Hitchcock, Treasurer of the Board, stated that at the last meeting of the Board he was called upon for a statement of his account with the Parent Church Extension Society. He at that time stated he had no means of ascertain-

maintained his consciousness nearly to the last, and remarked to his sorrowing family that it "Was sweet to die." He said "I'm going home; this is the commencement of glory," and expired after a few similar expressions indicative of his feelings.

Deceased was married forty-seven years, and leaves a wife and nine children, eight of whom

The proposed action of the Common Council,

directing that every load of coal should be weighed on some of the public city scales, was taken up and considered. The physical impos-sibility of passing 5.000 loads of coal a day over the public scales, and weighing after-ward the empty wagons, and the moral impossibility of "legislating honesty into men," impossibility of "legislating honesty into men," were freely commented on, and various plans of action were proposed for protecting the public against short weights without either destroying the possibility of carrying on the coal business or necessitating an additional charge for weighing being added to every ton sold. But, in view of the fact that no decisive action has as yet been taken by the Council, it was deemed best to defer any action by the Coal Exchange until after such a passive has been formally research. ther such a measure has been formally passed on by the city authorities. There being no further business, the Ex-nange adjourned to meet the first Saturday in

The Chicago Church Extension Society of the Messrs. Trusdell, Goodfellow, and Hitchcock.

set of men. Poor people who cannot read, and make mistakes in getting on the wrong cars, are compelled to pay, and will not be allowed a transfer to the right car without handing over

\$192.92, and he moved that that sum, with a sufficient amount from next year's collections to make \$2,000, be appropriated to the Galena Street Chuych. The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION. A SPECIAL MEETING

of this organization was held in the lecture-room of Clark Street M. E. Church Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. There was a large attendance of ladies Miss F. E. Willard presided, and Mrs. F. S Rounds acted as Secretary. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Isabella Jones, showed a small balance on hand. The question of holding a daily temperance prayer-meeting, to which reformed men, and those wishing to reform, should be specially invited, was discussed a length, but altogether in the affirmative. It was decided that, as soon as suitable arrangements could be made at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters this meeting should be established, thoroughly announced, and persistently maintained, the Young Men's Christian Association having generously donated the use of a room for the use of the Union. The hour fixed for such meeting was 3 o'clock, p. m. This meeting is not to conflict with the division prayer meeting appointed to be held once a week, as follows: North Side, at the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain's Church, Monday at 3 o'clock; South Side, Monday, in lecture-room Clark Street Church, 2:30 p. m.; West Side, at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Case, 580 West Adams street, Mondays at 2:30 The subject of appointing gospel temperane

The subject of appointing gospel temperance meetings in various parts of the city, under the auspices of W. T. U., was next brought forward, and it was decided to establish meetings as follows, the branch organizations of the three sides to be responsible for the same: Once a week at Mr. S. A. Kean's Halsted-Street Mission. Several leaker added of themselves to help sustain this ladies pledged themselves to help sustain this appointment. Another at Larabee-Street Massion, North Side; a third at the Burr Mission Chapel, South Side, Mrs. F. S. Rounds' Bethel neeting, on Thursday evening, in the Bethel Home, corner Desplaines and Lake streets, will be continued under the auspices of the Union.

Mrs. C. B. Wilson offered a resolution that the work of maintaining these meetings should be carried on by the Divisions in such a manner as they shall deem best. Adopted.

The resignation of Mrs. C. H. Case from the

Committee on Finance, was declined by a rising Committee on Finance, was declined by a rising vote. A Committee was appointed to select one of the rooms kindly offered at the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., consisting of Mrs. Wilham Wheeler, Mrs. W. G. Powers, Miss Mary Everts. A Committee consisting of Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. C. B. Wilson was appointed to procure a carpet for the room. Mrs. F. S. Rounds and Mrs. William Wirt was appointed to select furniture. Mrs. Rounds was appointed to select furniture. Mrs. Rounds was appointed to select furniture.

ore. Mrs. Rounds was appointed Committee on Printing.

It was decided that Monday, Jan. 4, the second day of the week of prayer (a day of humiliation for personal and material sine, according to the announcement of the Evangelical Alliance) should be set apart by the Union for fasting and prayer. The time, place, and topics of this meeting will be announced hereafter.

THE CRAND JURY.

RESULT OF ITS DELIBERATIONS ON THE CITY-HALL. On the assembling of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Tree upon the Bench, the Grand Jury submitted the following as the result of their investigation into the condition of the building now in use as a City-Hall: o the Hon. Lambert Tree, Judge of the Circuit Court of

To the Hon. Lambert Tree, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook Circuit.

The Grand Jury impanned of the December term of the Criminal Court of Cook County, over which Your Honor at present presides, received from you, among other instructions, a charge to examine into the condition of the building in which the Courts of Record of Cook County are held and, their records kept, and to ascertain the condition of its courts, jury-rooms, vauits, and such other portions of the building as are used by the county and city for public purposes, and, if necessary, take proper action thereon.

In pursuance of these instructions the Grand Jury has visited the building, and trade a careful inspection of the entire premises so far as occupied, and has also examined several witnesses, members of the Bench and Rar, prominent physicians, architects, builders, and the Clerks of the court, as to its significant condition, safety of the building itself, the security of its vauits, and its general fitness for the purposes for which it is used, and find as follows:

First—That the vauits of said building are secure against any ordinary fire, but the greatest danger to the records consists in their being necessarily scattered through the different court-rooms and Clerk's offices during court hours in a building of so inflammable a character.

Second—Although the building was erected for tem-

ole a character.

Second—Although the building was erected for temperary use, and most of the inner walls were built on wooden foundations, which have been strengthened under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, when necessary, we find that the ouliding is at present onsidered nearly as safe as at any time during its oc

considered nearly as sale as at any time during its occurancy.

Third—We find the portion of the building occupied by the Courts of Record of Cook County wholly unfit for that purpose. Most of the court-rooms are too small, all badly ventilated, with low cellings, and are exposed to offensive doors continually, rendering the atmosphere poisonous, endangering the health of those compelled to remain in them any length of time.

The location of the jury-rooms excludes daylight entirely, and with no ventilation except from adjoining rooms, they are simply units for occupancy, an injury to litigants, and a disgrace to the county.

We believe that the solution of this whole matter o litigants, and a disgrace to the county.

We believe that the solution of this whole matter
resis with the Honorable Board of County Commisioners of Cook County, and we recommend that they
also action in the matter promptly, and provide a suitble building or buildings to accommodate the courts
now located in the city buildings, on the corner of
dams and LaSalle streets.

It is generally understood that when the county took
possession of the present quarters there were non-

ossession of the present quarters there were none etter in the city, but at present suitable buildings can we, therefore, respectfully present to Your Honor he foregoing as the finding of the Grand Jury, believing that an indictment will be unnecessary when he facts are understood by the officials of Cook

ose duty it is to provide suitable buildings

SALARIES.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. The Joint Special Coramittee on Supplies and Salaries of the Board of County Commissioners neld a meeting yesterday forenoon in the Recorder's office. Commissioner Holden in the chair. An examination of the books and records of the Recorder's office was made, and the Committee expressed their satisfaction with the mauner in which the business was conducted. The Recorder, James Stewart, stated that during the past six months had paid into the County Treasury \$10,417. Adding \$3,094, the sum paid out for opying abstracts, the total credits of the office for six months amounted to \$13,500. The Comnittee it is understood will not recommend a reduction in the salaries of the attaches of the office, as they believe the work done merits the compensation given. The abstract-men, how-ever, will be called on to pay rent for the room they occupy, their profits being ample enough to admit of it without inconvenience to them.

In the afternoon the Committee visited the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. A Commissioner was heard to say, when the examination of the books had ended, and the Clerk had initiated the wisitors, into the working of the of

nitiated the visitors into the working of the ofce: "I do not think there is a better regulated Committee then called at the County

Agent's office, and listened to his reading of report which is given in another column.

GENERAL NEWS. Thirteen inmates of the County Jail were urned loose yesterday, as the Grand Jury failed to indict them.

All ladies who intend to receive New Year's Day are invited to send an announcement of the fact to THE TRIBUNE in time for it to appear in its society news of Sunday. Colvin has not forgotten his old trade. He

signed that Wabash Avenue Railroad ordinance with a speed that would dazzle the lightning express. The Citizens' Association have employed Mr.

H. B. Hurd to represent their interests at Springfield during the coming session of the Legislature. Will not the city editor of the Times detail one of his men to search the files of the German magazines in order to find out if the article in

vesterday's TRIBUNE, headed "Clouded Titles."

was not plagarized? Subscribers on West Washington street and Park avenue are hereby notified of a change of carriers on that district. All payments are to be made to the new carrier, J. B. Dammers, and not o A. Silber, whose receipts will be no longe recognized. The Young Men's Christian Association re

The found Men's Curistian Association re-ceived the following note by mail enclosing 70 cents: "A mite towards buying Christmas pres-ents for the Poor-House children. I wish there was much more for the same purpose. The earnings of a little 6-year-old girl." Chicago street-car conductors are a merciless

BURGLARS FOILED.

another nickel. Instances of this kind occur

One of the Aldermen who voted against the Wabash Avenue Railroad steal says, in the words of the immortal Homer Wilbur, A. M.: "I ain't the immortal Homer Wilbur, allin' who done agoin to try your patience by teilin' who done this or that, I don't make no insincoations, I just let on I smell a rat."

Mayor Colvin, after having signed the Wabash ordinance, in a conversation with Ald. McDon-ald, said that his veto could not have no power at any hazards; a vote of 32 to 6 he thought suf-ficient evidence that the railroad was wanted. All of which is mere trash!

D. A. Cashman Lodge No. 686, A. F. and A. M., elected and installed the following officers Tuesday evening: R. J. Dauphiney, W. M.; H. G. Thompson, S. W.; J. H. Frees, J. W.; L. H. Bisbee, Freasurer; G. A. Douglass, Secretary; John Bonner, S. D.; H. M. Marks, J. D.; John D. Oscood and Edward Murzay, Serwards: James John Bonner, S. D.; H. M. Marks, J. D.; John D. Osgood and Edward Murray, Stewards; James F. Dane, Tyler; J. S. McFarland, Chaplain. Our growing commercial relations with th

Pacific coast are shown, among other things, by the heavy consignments to this city of fine Cali-fornia wines and brandies, which have been specially large this year, and which have gone in great part to the house of Hofmann Brothers, Nos. 147 and 149 South Dearborn street. Certain specimens sent to this office bear witness to the quality of their goods. The regular monthly sociable of the Bible class connected with the Fourth Baptist Church was held at the residence of the pastor, Dr. D. B. Cheney, No. 674 West Monroe street, on Tuesday evening last. About forty young and old people connected with the class were present, and smart an existence of the class were present,

and spent an enjoyable evening in conversation recitations, music, and charades, topped off with a collation suitable to the occasion, which was provided by the estimable wife of the pastor. Ald. Heath, Quirk, and several others voted for the Wabash Avenue Railroad with the under-standing that the railroad was to run around on the West with the South Division. The orthe West with the South Division. The or-dinances were so bungled up with amendments, and there were so many of them, that they claim it was almost impossible to distinguish be-tween them. What are Aldermen elected for, if not to "distinguish" between all propositions that are submitted? The engressment of the "bungled-up" ordinances would have enabled them to "distinguish."

Eight of our local artists recently offered as an aid to the movement in aid of the grass-hoppers dund to compete for the production of the best design for ticket for the "New Year's Concert," given in aid of the sufferers. The successful competitor has designed a ticket in which the words "New Year's Concert, Chicago, 1875" are produced by a collection of 50 grass-hoppers, some of which, of course, are very strangely contorted. The other designs were very neat and clever, but the one with the swarm of hoppers carried off first honors.

A horse attached to express-wagon No. 1188, A horse attached to express-wagon No. 1188, belonging to Mr. August Dossein, while standing on Washington street, opposite Dearbora Park, got scared and ran away. At a breakneck speed it jumped over the low curbwall into the park, running straight through it, and, while trying to jump over the stone wall at the other side, broke its left hind leg clear off and had to be shot. The wagon ran against the wall with such a force as to break up into many fragments, even tearing down the wall for several feet. The grief of the expressman was very great, and amid bitter tears he lamented his sad loss.

Some unprincipled scoundrel, whose name could it be secretained, would be published in connection with this item, inserted two adver-tisements in last Sunday's TRINKE; one in the real estate column, and the other for a book keeper. The persons answering both advertise-ments deposited the letters addressed to the designated letters and numbers, and received in return a postal-card directing them to call after 6 p. m. at No. 286 West Madison street, Room 4, and was signed A. Kuhn. At that place there resides a young lady named Annie Kuhn, but she knew nothing of the advertisement until it was found. forcibly impressed on her memory by the unusual number of callers she had that day. The trick is an old one, and is so low and despicable in its nature that the perpetrator ought to put an end to himself. He is too mean to live. VESSELS LAID UP FOR THE WINTER.

The total number of vessels laid up in this harbor for the winter of 1874-'5 is as fol

Number. Tonnaa

waited upon during late suchness, the culprit bad somewhat neglected his duties on Saturday night. Mr. Reed thought an apology would satisfy the demands of the case. Judge Tree characterized Smith's conduct as "brutal and inhuman," and sternly informed the delinquent he would recommend his discharge if similar ne gleet occurred again.

CRIMINAL..

Franz Peter Johnson, of No. 15 Milwaukee avenue, had a good coat stolen from him yester-John Brown, alias O'Malley, was performing

the box-trick yesterday, and was taken in by the police and locked up in the Armory. A sneak thief entered the room of H. S. Shen ard, at No. 316 West Van Buren street, vesterday morning, and stole his overcoat, valued at

There are at Human Street Station' a lot of carpenter tools, and at Madison Street Station a coat and a vest, which were taken from thieves, and are awaiting claimants.

Thieves forced an entrance through a side door at the house of E. Hunt, No. 185 South Halsted street, Tuesday night, and stole a quantity of clothing valued at \$35.

Some thief rolled off a barrel of sugar from in ront of the store of Kippe Jacobs, No. 365 West Chicago avenue, Tuesday evening, and Mr. Jacobs would like to have him return it. I James E. Benton and Bart Seeney did a little mock auctioneering yesterday at the expense of Louisa Schuber and Charles Wiswold, for which they were arrested by the Armory police.

Septinal Wright had a lot of Christmas trees for sale at the corner of State and Fourteenth streets yesterday, and Jane Rothmin coveted one, and took it without paying for it. She was arrested and taken to the Armory.

Charles Bishop, alias Eddy, was caught las evening by Officer Schumacher while in the act of making off with a whole roll of carpet, valued at \$45, from the store of Edward Tully, at Nos. 249 and 251 Randolph street. He was locked up in the Armory.

George C. Clark, Esq., is the victim of horse-George C. Clark, Esq., 15 the thieves. James Hassett and Edward Paine are now in the County Jail awaiting trial for the al-leged theft of Mr. Clark's horse and buggy, and now comes Patrick McKilby to answer a similar charge in taking the same property from in front of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sheriff Agnew returned from Toledo yester-day with Herman Miller, the man who recently escaped from jail in company with the burglar, Martin Ryan. The latter had been captured at l'oledo, but escaped again. Both himself and Miller were arrested for an attempt to pass The very notorious Mollie Penders was taken

The very notorious mone renders was taken out of a Clark street den last night for the hundredth time, by Officer Madigan, who found her drunk and abusive in the extreme. She was recently fined \$100 and sent to the Bridewell, where she spent but a few days and was released, for cutting another woman in a most shocking manner. If Justice Boyden does his duty he will give her a long term and see that she server

Emma Lovejoy, a fair and frain blonde, and Hattie Barrett, inmates of the house of ill-fame kept at No. 96 West Washington street, by Mag-gie Moore, were about to depart for Negaunee, Mich. Tuesday night, in company with Annic Emma Lovejoy, a fair and frail blonde, and gie Moore, were about to depart for Negamee, Mich., Tuesday night, in company with Annie Grace, and, it is alleged, before doing so they threw \$45 worth of clothing belonging to Madame Moore and Josephine Wallace out of a back window. Then, like the Arab, they silently stole away. Miss Lovejow was captured and placed in a cell in the Madison Street Station. The other accepted female has not been accepted. The other accused female has not been arrested. The clothes were found in Annie Grace's trunk, just as that woman was about to depart from the city. She was also detained at the station.

Last Saturday night a party of burglars made an attack upon the residence of Mr. O. Guthrie,

No. 1296 Michigan avenue. They appear to have singing and in training the voice for reading or been posted as to the location of a quantity of silverware in a particular room, for it was to this room that they devoted their attention, though without success. They got in the house by opening one of the blinds, and, once inside, they fooled away no time, but made directly for the silverware. The door of the room was securely fastened, the key being wired to the knob and thus held in place, resisting the attempts of the burglars' pippers ing the attempts of the burglars' nippers to turn it. They then attempted to break down the door, but the noise aroused the inmates of the house. Mr. H. C. Murphy raised the window and fired his revolver as a signal for the public but of course none appeared. The the pelice, but of course none appeared. The noise, however, frightened away the burglars, and they fled in the darkness. This transactio and they fled in the darkness. This transaction should be of peculiar interest to our readers, as showing how, by wiring the door key to the knob on the inside, they may give burglars a great deat of trouble, and compel them to break down the door in order to get in. A lock with the key thus wired cannot be picked by the most expert artist in that line, and householders will do well to adont the plan. do well to adopt the plan.

do well to adopt the plan.

ILLEGAL AND BOGUS CONSTABLES

are coming to grief daily. An action was commenced against a fellow named Swinburn for officiating in this capacity without authority. officiating in this capacity without authority. The matter will come up this afternoon before Justice Van't Woud. The complaint was made by the firm of Sallinger & Brother against Swin-burn, who, it is alleged, levied upon and carried away, on the 14th inst., a lot of goods belonging to them. The firm claim that Swinburn carried off these goods under the authority of a Consta-ble. Since the action of Sallinger was com-menced, Swinburn has offered a compromise, by comising the return of the property taken, if any would drop the matter. This they refused John Lambier is another Constable who was

elected some ten years ago for Hyde Park, and has been serving ever since. He is now called upon to show cause before Judge Tree why he is exercising this authority without law. Through misrepresentations, according to an affidavit filed yesterday by Constable Ladezky, of the Town of Cicero, with the County Clerk, Lam-bier induced Ladezky to tender his resignation, and, upon that tender, Lambier is attempting to ave himself re-elected as a Constable for the Town of Cicero by a special election. Constable Ladezky in the meantime discovers the duplicity of Lambier, and filed his affidavit yesterday as ter their friends had departed above.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division will meet at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, in the City Clerk's office.

The Board of Public Works vesterday visited the Halsted-street viaduct for the purpose of iuvestigating the work. The contract, it is claimed, has not been exactly fulfilled, and before accepting the work the Board thought it best to see it. The contractors, Messrs. Soulerin, James & Co., claim that the work is strictly first-class.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the uth Division met 'yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office to consider an ordinance for the repeal of an act requiring the pening of Calumet avenue, between v-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets. The ommittee listened to the arguments pro and con urged by interested propertywners, prominent among whom were George H. Rozet, Jesse Whitehead, B. L. Honore, and J. B. Valliquette and daughter. The ordinance THE BOARD OF POLICE

met yesterday for the purpose of trying several policemen who were arraigned on charges preferred against them by Supt. Rehm. Officer Field, arraigned on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, proved to be a regular woman-hater,—that is, if the maltreatment of a handsome, buxom little wife can be so construed. She brought him up before the Board for not properly paying for her support. In defense of his conduct he produced a decree of divorce which had every appearance of being hastily obtained becomes a construction. by some sly process. An attempt to quash the indictment on the ground of the divorce failed, the Board maintaining that it was conduct u coming a police officer not to support his children. The scene was of the most indesc ble nature. The plaintiff had as witness women besides herself, -all of the talking kind of German women, and of fighting kind if necessary, and two babies, gifted with an uncommon amount of squail. On the other side, Officer Martin testified to several things, which gained from the women the epithet of being An unfortunate member of the ubiquitous family of Smith has charge of the heating apparatus of the Criminal Court. On Saturday might a jury happened to be "out" all night, whon Smith seems to have neglected to duly toast them. The jury lodged a complaint with the Court, and the unlucky dispenser of heat was yesterday brought up for reprimend. State's Attorney Reed said he had known the prisoner for four years, and could statest Smith's general attentive habits. His family having had to be attentive habits. His family having had to be attentive habits. His family having had to be attentive habits. The exercises at the Congregational Church this evening will consist of vocal and instrumental music, and of roadings by Prof. Grifficant found guilty, but was kept on the force on condition that he would contribute \$20 per month to the comedy. Commissioner Reno lifted his specks from the floor in a very dilapidated condition, bearing the impress of the heeis of those noted stogy boots. The consumed nearly all the afternoon. Field was found guilty, but was kept on the force on condition that he would contribute \$20 per month to the comedy. Commissioner Reno lifted his specks from the floor in a very dilapidated condition, bearing the impress of the heeis of those noted stogy boots. The corrected and soblet, the bedies to restore order. The trial proceeded at a very slow pace, and condition that he would contribute \$20 per month to find the connection of presents to the children of the Sunday morning, and reports things all right on the force on condition, bearing the impressioner Reno lifted his specks from the floor in a very dilapidated condition, bearing the impressional churches.

The next case was that of Officer Michael Acker, The next case was that of Officer Michael Acker, The next case was that of Officer Michael Acker, The next case was that of Officer Michael Acker, The next case was that of Officer Michael Acker, The next case was that of Officer Michael Acker, The next case was that of Officer Michael Acke charged with maltreatment of a citizen trial evinced a very malignant spirit on the part of the prosecutor. He had first fined the officer in Boyden's Court, then in Justice Haines' office, and lastly persecuted him before the Board of Police, and after there succeedpay, he threatened to bring the case to the Superior Court for damages. He was to the Superior Court for damages. He was considerably downcast when he was informed that Acker had already suffered the full penalty of his offense. Acker was certainly brutal in his conduct to the plaintiff, and had it not been for his general good character as an officer, and the his general good character as an officer, and the malignancy of the prosecution, he would have been discharged from the force. The Board then consummated its good work of the day with the reinstatement of Patrick Dignan, a fireman who was some time ago sent out as an amateur detective to hunt a man who had escaped from his custody. The sentence was so manifestly unjust, and the general character of the man s od, that the Board thought it best to reinstate

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A grand Christmas party will be given by the Ladies' Promenade, Dancing, and Euchre Club on Friday evening, Dec. 25, at Wood's Music Hall, southwest corner of Washington and Green

streets. Christmas Eve services this evening in the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, be tween Monroe and Adams. Sermou by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, and carols by the children. The Fair and entertainment of the "Helping Hands," at Nos. 274 and 276 Wabash avenue, wil close with a grand auction this evening. One grand upright piano, value \$750, with the shares nearly taken, will be raffled, and a fine house safe is for sale. Good music and pleasant com-

pany. A new mass will be sung under the direction of the composer, Prof. C. G. St. Clair, at the French Catholic Church, corner Halsted and Congress streets, at half-past 10 o'clock Christ-mas morning. Mrs. C. G. St. Clair will be present, and sing solos during the mass and offertory.

On Christmas Day the Holy Family choir of seventy voices will give solemn High Mass at 10:30 a.m.—Genevale's Mass in G. Vespers at 5 p. m. "Oratorie pour Noel," Lambillotte; 10:30 a. m. — Genevale's Alass in G. Tesposas 5 p. m. "Oratorie pour Noel," Lambillotte "Dixit Dominus," Asioli; "Landate Dominum, Haydn; "Magnificat," Lambillotte; "Alma Red demptoris Tantum Ergo," by Rossini.

demptoris Tantum Ergo, by Rossim.

At All Saints' Episcopal Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets, there will be "Christmas-Eve" exercises at 7:15 p. m. Address by the Rev. Heary G. Perry, Rector, and carols by the children, with distribution of gifts from the Christmas-tree for Sunday-school members, etc. Christmas-Day morning services at 11 o'clock and Holy Communion. "The Workingman's Share in Civilization" is the title of the next lecture of the Sunday Lecture Society's course. It will be delivered by the Hon. J. J. Lalor, formerly of Milwankee, and till lately one of the editors of The Tribune. Mr. Lalor has devoted especial attention to the labor question and kindred topics of social science.

Some 600 birds have been secured for the Gun Club shoot on Christmas Day, The shoot will commence at 9 o'clock sharp, on the Club grounds, and, in case of storm or severe cold, such arrangements have been made as will thoroughly protect the shooters. Arrangements have also been made by which members of the Club can be carried direct to the ground by the Milwaukee avenue omnibuses

Prof. Woollett, teacher of the Athenaum rot. Woolret, teacher of the Athenseum classes in election and vocal music, with members of his classes, will give a free public entertainment this evening at the hall of the Athenseum, No. 114 Madison street. All those who wish to join these classes next term, and all who wish to learn to sing at sight, are particularly invited. The exercises will illustrate Prof. Wollett's methods of instruction in teaching

SUBURBAN.

An adjourned meeting of the Village Trustees was held at the Town-Hall Tuesday even-The Committee on Fire and Police, through

Trustee Gage, reported adversely upon the petition of Jacob Riley, asking permission to enlarge his ice-house, which is within the firelimits. A communication was presented from W. H.

Lunt, Secretary of the Northwestern University, asking the Board to make special rates for water at the Woman's College Building. Referred to the Committee on Water-Works. After some time spent in discussing the subject, the Board adopted the following resolution

and adjourned:

Resolved, That the Village of Evanston negotia the state of \$20,000, for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in the special assessment fund for water-works purposes, and the laying of pipes and hydrants, and to meet accruing interest on the water-loan bonds; and that the President of this Board be authorized to issue, the state of self-will constitute of the state of the sta that the President of this Board be authorized to issue, in the name of said village, certificates of indebtedness at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent per annum, to run for no longer period than six months from the date of such certificates; said certificates to be subscribed by said President and audited by the Village Clerk and the corporate seal of said village, and made payable to the order of such person or persons furnishing said moneys.

The Evanston Social Club will give its first entertainment, in its new hall, Monday evening. It has just transpired that one of the boldest robberies ever committed in Evanston was personated and the said that one of the boldest robberies ever committed in Evanston was per-

obberies ever committed in Evanston was per-petrated Monday evening, at the residence of L petrated Monday evening, at the residence of L. L. Greenleaf, Esq. At some time near 8 o'clock that evening the house was entered by burglars while the family were occupied down-stairs, Mr. G. talking with a gentleman in the parlor, and his family occupying an adjacent room. Entrance was obtained by climbing upon the front porch, cutting the glass from a bed-room window, loosening the fastening, and raising the window. The upper rooms were thoroughly ransacked, but the thieves only succeeded in carrying off about \$\$4100 worth of laces, jewelry, etc. Strange to \$100 worth of laces, jewelry, etc. Strange to

EOUTH EVANSTON. The Sunday-school holds its Christmas festival at the Methodist Church this evening. Refresh ments will be served at 5 o'clock, and the evening will be occupied with literary and other

The Maywood Hall was dedicated Tuesday evening. A large and enthusiastic audience was present, every seat in the room being occupied. Prof. J. K. Merrill presided over the meeting. The dedicatory address was delivered by Col. Nichols, President of the Maywood Company. He reviewed the history of Maywood, and spoke at length of the composition of Maywood society, and of the causes which have made it what it now is. He advised the people to cherish the unity of feeling and sentiment which had made the village so pleasant and so

Mr. Barney made a brief speech abounding with wit and humor, and drew forth storms of applause. Brief addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Skemp, and by Mr. Odell. was laid over for further consideration and a fuller attendance until next Monday afternoon.

Of River Forest. Vocal music was furnished by a quartette consisting of Messrs. West, Sinclair, Stimson, and Grow. The exercises closed with Stimson, and orow. The exercises closed with music by an amateur instrumental band consisting of Miss Waldo, pianist; Mr. Sinclair, nightingale; Mr. Stimson, cuckoo; Mr. Arnold, whistle; Mr. Barney, trumpet; Mr. Green, triangle; Mr. Grow, rattle; Mr. Skemp, Jr., drum, and Prof. Westcott, flute. A committee of eleven persons was appointed

A committee of eleven persons was appointed with instructions to devide and to report upon the best manner of providing literary entertainment during the winter weeks. The Committee will report Tuesday evening, when Mr. Barney will deliver a lecture in the new hall. The hall is a commodious one. It consists of the entire third story of the new brick block on Fifth avenue, directly south of the railroad. There will be a Christmas-tree at the Presbyrian Church this evening. The Episcopalia ciety will have a Christmas-tree at the odist Episcopal Church. The Union Sabbath school will have a Christmas-tree at the Congregational Church, and will also give a literary and musical entertainment.

OAK PARK. The ladies of the M. E. Society will give an oyster supper and festival in the basement of

RIVER FOREST. A pleasant entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church this evening. Everything has been done to make his visit as pleasant as possi-

ble for Santa Claus, and an occasion long to be remembered by himself and by the children. The River Foresters will hold a sociable at the residence of Mr. Odell Friday evening, Jan. 8. An unusually pleasant time is anticipated. LAKE VIEW.
The closing exercises of the Lake View Highchool will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The programme will consist of declamations essays, and music, vocal and instrumental. The school has made material progress since its first

ould be present to-day to take note of what AUSTIN. The ladies of the M. E. Church gave a pleas ant entertainment at the Town-Hall Tuesday evening. The attendance was very good. "The Mistletoe Bough" was presented in a very creditable manner. The costumes worn by the ladies were those of the fifteenth century, and were very handsome as well as quaint.

opening in May, and its friends and patrons

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
The public school exhibition at Wischoffer's Hall Tuesday evening was a gratifying success in every respect, and alike creditable to teachers and pupils. The hall was completely filled, many being unable to obtain admission. One finest public school buildings in the W nearly completed at Washington Heights.

LAKE SUPERIOR STATISTICS. The shipments of ore from the three Lake uperior ports of Marquette, Escanaba, and L'Anse, and of pig-iron from Marquette, Escan aba, and Grand Island, show a decrease of 261,-

526 gross tons for the past year. The figures as made up by the Marquette Journal, are as for

ORE. From Marquette. 526,264
From Escanaba 479,712
From L'Anse. 60,829 Total.....1,006,875
 District.
 Tons.
 Pounds.

 Portrige Lake district.
 17,475

 Reweenaw Point district.
 4,113
 441

 Ontonagon district.
 637
 1,303

Increase over 1373..... 3,711

No One Slighted.

There are still remaining enough free prize tickets for every one who will call at Nos. 184 and 186 State street. These tickets entitle the holders to a chance ! the valuable prizes offered by the C. O. D. clothing a an advertisement. Mr. Nutting has, by his persisten energy, made for his establishment an unrivalle energy, made for his establishment an unrivalled name; and the reputation of his house for fine, stylish men's, boys', or children's garments is unexceed in the West. To make a permanent patron of every customer, to sell at the lowest possible prices, and to always give perfect satisfaction to purchasers, are efforts which have peen fully acknowledged by an appreciating public.

The sale of English books still continues morning afternoon, and evening at Smith & Harrison's, No. 81 atternoon, and evening at Smith & Harrison's, No. 81 Madhon street. This morning at 11 o'clock will be sold the most expensive collection, including Audubon's "Birds of America," Selvys "Birds of Europe," Jardine's "Naturalist's Library," Lodge's Portraits, original edition, cost £55; Merick's "Ancient Armour," cost £32; Knght's "Shakespere Tree," calf and morocco; Hogarth, original edition, cost \$50;

Law's "Domestic Animals of Great Britain;" the whole to be sold without reserve.

Art Sale.

What is there more beautiful and appropriate for a Christman present than a nice oil painting? It decorates the home, and is ever pleasing to the synthesis of the painting for presentation, attending the sale of oil paintings to be made this (Thursday morning at Wm. A. Butters & Co., Salestroom, No. 152 East Madison street, The sale will begin at 0 of oil Every picture will be sold to the highest bidder. Art Sale.

What to Choose What to Choose for a Christmas present perfores many a mind at the time. If a sewing-machine is desired, there are many to choose from, but we are condent that a carefuleramination of the working of that most excellent and simple machine, the Home, will speedily solve the disculpy. The sales room is at No. 141 State sirest. New and reduced terms.

"The Advance of Civilization," The Advance of Civilization."
by George F. Bensel, is a most magnificent oil-painting, now on exhibition, together with other fine paintings, splendidly mounted, at No. 180 State street, what they will bring, by Smith & Harrison, such what they will bring, by Smith & Harrison, such as the core. We Defy Competition.

If there's a single dry goods house in this city that can duplicate our 25, 35, and 50 cents black alpan, as our 75 cents and \$1.25 black cashmeres for like an let them speak. New York Store, 284 and 28 Chickering Square Grand Planos

All the latest improvements, Warranted to please, or money refunded. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street,

MARRIAGES. RICHARDS-HEALEY-At his residence in this city, Dec. 22, 1374, by the Rev. N. F. Ravlin, Mr. William Richards, of Aurora, Ill., and Miss Aura R.

DEATHS.

MUNN-In Utica, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1874, Florence Eliza only daughter of Charles S. and Mary E. Munn, aged by years 9 months and 16 days. BRANDT—Dec. 23, at the residence of John Moora.

Maxwell-st., of pneumonia, David Franklin Brandt. BRAND?—Dec. 25, at the residence of John Moon, aged 21.

22 Maxwell-st., of pnoumonia, David Frankh Brank, aged 21.

18 Terre Haute and Zanesville papers please copy. CHAPMAN—Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock p. m., Mattis MacLeod Chapman.

Funeral from her father's residence, 12 Throsp-st, at 1:30 o'clock a. m., Dec. 34, to Rosabill Cemetry by carriages. Friends are invited to attend.

18 Denver and San Francisco papers please copy. WALKER—Dec. 23, at 2 a. m., Nora Casay, with of Frank D. Walker.

Funeral will leave her late residence, corner Thirty-first and Buttee field-sts., at 9 o'clock Sunday, Dec. 3, for St. James' Church, thence to Caivary in carriages.

18 Derivoit Free Press and Evening News please copy. WILLIAMS—Dec. 23, at 3 a. m., the Rev. David Williams, in the 75th year of bis age.

18 Theorem will take place from his late residence, 28 by the Sank, Serries at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner Monre and Sanganon-sts, at 1p m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

12 Milwarkee, Pittaburg, Pa., and Newark, O., paper please copy.

WHITTER—Tuesday, Dec. 22 suddwhyd gashelies. WHITTIER-Tuesday, Dec. 22, suddenly of embolism. Funeral on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 1 c'clek from 217 Ellis-av., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. McWADE Tuesday, Dec. 29, 134, Jeannette McWade, aged 21 years 3 months and 23 days. Funeral from the residence of her parents, 49 Second. th., Thursday, Dec. 24, at 12:20 o'clock p. m., to Grace-

REX-At the Marine Hospital, Chicago, Dec. 23, 1834.
Thomas Rex, seaman, of Hart Dive.

1. Boston papers please copy. SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acid-ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the boxels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether ar teething or other causes. An old and well-tried

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all care of pain in the stomach, bowols, or side; rheumatism, cole, colds, spraine, and bruisos. For internal and external us.

Children Often Look Pale and Sich From no other cause than having worms in the stomach BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worm without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usu-ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. On Thursday, Dec. 24, at 9:30 o'c'k,

Household Furniture Parties wishing furniture should attend this sale for

18 Parlor Suits of Every Style. 150 Walnut Bedsteads. arbic and Wood Top Tables.

60 What-Note.

125 Walnut Chairs and Rockers.

40 Walnut Extension Tables, 6, 8, and 10 feet.

70 Walnut Extension Tables, 6, 8, and 10 feet.

80 Walnut Washstand Burcaus.

80 feet.

80 Junges, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Parlet and

Office Desks, Show-Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Hair and

Husk Mattresses, 4c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsen. AT AUCTION, On Saturday Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

10 Crates W. G. Crockery. 30 Decorated Toilet Sets. Household Furniture. Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Carpus, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneous.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. OUR REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION This week on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 9% o'clock (Friday being Christmas). A large and splendid assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, iedding, Biankets, Carpets, Stores, and Housekeeping icods. Also a large stock of Hardware and General der-haudise for Holiday Trade. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

We sell the Entire Contents of the DINING ROOMS GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

At 10 o'clock This Morning,

Michigan-av.. between Thirteen and Fourteenth-sts. Elegant Silver-Plated Ware, China and Glassware, or iroly now and suitable for hotels, restaurant, or prints unity. Will be sold in lots to suit. Also, the remainer the Furniture and Carpata. Parties who have purchased must remove their good o-day. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austiences. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

CHRISTMAS SALE FOR THE MILLIONS! TO-DAY AT AUCTION,

TO-DAY AT AUCTION,
By ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., 204 and 205 Est
Madison-etc, commencing at 10 a. m. snarp.
We shall nell to the best bidder the largest size of thina Goods, in gift and blain face, over boron edient at Auction. Good and Silver Watenes, Silverware, & Elegans Work Boxes, in all woods; 100 Boys' and discontinuous of the silverware, and the silverware and silverware and the silverware and By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

This (Thusrday) Morning, Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT 168 EAST MADISON-ST., (SECOND FLOOR.) LAST CHANCE TO GET HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

AT YOUR OWN PRICES. Our entire Retail Stock of OIL PAINTINGS, CRBO-MOS. STEEL ENGL-VIVOS. FAMILY BILLER ALBUMS, STERGEOSCOPES, VIRWS, and PANOT ARTULESS of every deactinuou, will positively be clearly out at Auction Sale this morning, arternoon, and coun-ing, at our Store in Grand Pacific Rotal Block, owner of Cark and Jackson-ets.

GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st. Trade sales of Boots and Shoes at Auction every Tuesday and Thursday Mornings, at 9 1-2 0 clock.

P. McNamara & Co., Assissess. VOLUME 28.

COAI

THE EUREKA COA

Have established a depot storage and sale of their C

S1 WEST TWELFTH-The Coal will be very o mined; is coarse and clean. free from slate, and is in eve ity desirable either in stea

mestic Coal, equal to the bes

in the Wilmington fields. Retail orders promptly a fully filled. Liberal discor dealers and manufacturers.

HORATIO PRATT, 81 West Twelfth-st INSURANCE.

WITTAIT MARINE & F.

INSURANCE COMPA

MILLVILLE, N. J. Assets, over \$1,200 H. S. TIFFANY &

GENERAL AGENTS. Office, 156 and 158 LaSal H. S. TOYANY. | CHICAGO. | J. W. J. Policies issued in this sterli

reliable Company, on d

property, at equitable rates. Losses promptly adjuste paid at this agency. SEWING MACHINES. BEAUTIFUL AND USEFT

iploma awarded November, 1873; Meda ember, 1874, by the American Institute BECKWITH S. NEW YORK: 862 BROADWAY Chicago: 231 Wabash-

FURS. No. 545 Michigan-av. Bay a Useful Christmas I GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE FU Mink, Seal, Lynx, French

Very Attractive Prices---\$5, \$ \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, or \$40 THEY MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE All warranted first-class, having been me maly for the retail sales of a New York Fur H FRENCH SEAL SACOUES only Private Residence, 545 Michigan-av., north of S

ICE TOOLS.

W. H. BANKS & MANUFACTURERS AND DEALER CAST-STEEL

Plows, Chisels, Saws, Tongs, Axes, & OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 84 & 36 South Canal-st., Cl GENERAL NOTICES. A CARI

All my friends and patrons are h cordially invited to attend the Grand ing of my new place, 442 State-st., Peck Court (National Hall), SATO Dec. 23, 1874, on which occasion LUNCH will be served.
Yours very truly, B. A. BAU

Yours very truly, B. A. BAU 442 State-st., opposite Peck Stockholders' Meet The National Bank of Illinois,
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of
tional Bank of Illinois, "for the purpose of elpectors or in e-neuring year, will be held at the
House on Luesday, the like day of January
leven the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
H. H. NASH,

BUSINESS CARDS. THE U. S. GOVERNME ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND DER Apparatus manutactors Rooms 26, 27, and 28 Dore's Block, Address Dr. J. E. GARDNER, U. S. Core, W. cor. State and Madison-sts., Chicago, B. Entrance to Steam Passenger Elevator, 77 M Apparatus Manufaci

GWYNNE & D Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New Y (ESTABLISHED 1854.)
We receive deposits subject to check at sight, migreat on balances. We buy and sell on c Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., either for time. We make advances to our customers, slocks on margins for long or short periods.

GUNTHER'S CAND Celebrated throughout the Union. Expressed to cents a pound (I pound and apwards GUNT-HER, Confectioner,



FOR SALE. A BRAND-NEW AND ELEGA \$675 Pianofor FOR SALE AT \$260.